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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1871.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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THE EASTERN RAILROAD CRASH.

Gross Mismanagement Proven Against the Officials—Testimony of the Express Engineer—Funeral of Dr. Mason—Another Accident on the Road.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—It now seems to be pretty clearly demonstrated that the Revere disaster was the result of gross mismanagement on the part of railroad officials, and the carelessness of the conductor of the way-train. Today the engineer of the express made his statement, and it, together with others previously made, prove this conclusion. He told his story in a straightforward, manly way, and won much sympathy by his modest bearing. He stated distinctly that he had no official notice whatever of the departure or lateness of the Beverly way-train. Just before he started the Station-master came and told him to be careful and look out for the Saugus Branch train which had preceded him but a few minutes. He replied "all right," and was careful. He ran slowly, watching the lights of that train, which he saw very soon after he had started, and at the Branch, three miles this side of Revere, slowed up until it got safely out of the way, and thereby lost several minutes. After this he supposed the road was clear, not giving a thought to the way-train, as nothing whatever had been said to him about it, and he had no reason to believe that he would meet it. He ran his train along more rapidly after the Saugus Branch was out of the way, but had not struck his usual running rate before the accident occurred. He thought he possibly might have been going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. While on the curve he suddenly discovered the rear lights of the train, and was amazed and bewildered at the sight. He had no time to think, but he mechanically reversed his engine, whistled down brakes, and jumped off four or five rods from the point of the collision. He fell on his face, rolled over and over, and then finding himself not seriously hurt began to look around to see the extent of the damage. For a few moments he could discern nothing, on account of the steam from the engine, which enveloped everything. When he did comprehend all that had happened, he went to work like a man to help the wretched victims, and did not run away, as some have asserted. He pulled two struggling men out through the windows, crawled into the ruins and took a woman and child from under them, and then did all that he could to help the heroic baggage-master of his train, about whom so much has of late been written. He stayed about the place until midnight, in fact, so long as he could be of service, and then, half crazed by his terrible experience, wandered off to his home. He declares that he saw no lights but those which startled him on the rear of the train, right in his way. He says he never had an accident before, and has run on the Eastern Road regularly for six years.

THE CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

The fireman of the express-engine also testified today, but he simply corroborated the statements of the engineer. It transpired, however, in his testimony, that the brakes were not fully set on the locomotive before he jumped off. The investigation will be continued to-morrow, but the principal witnesses have now been examined, and the truth learned. It is notorious that the road has for some time been trying to do too much business with too small means. Those who ride much on the road say that frequently the Pullman-train has passed belated way-trains. The switches are said to be too short, and several times cars have scraped those of a train on the main track when running off from a switch. The trains are also invariably overcrowded.

ENGINEER BROWN'S TESTIMONY.

ASHBEL S. BROWN sworn: Reside in Charlestown; occupation, engineer on the Eastern Railroad; been in its employ six years; run the Pullman express-train, which leaves at eight o'clock; the name of the engine is "Newburyport;" ran this train since June 5; was on the train Aug. 26; to the best of my judgment it was twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock when the collision occurred; started at five minutes past eight from Boston; after I was ready to start the conductor made a motion to go; Mr. LOWT, depot-master, then came alongside of the engine in a hurry and says to me, "Look out for the Saugus Branch train;" "I said all right;" I then started and the first stop I made was at Prison Point; started and then stopped at the Boston and Maine crossing; started from there and ran to Mystic River bridge, the first place that I saw a light as a signal of danger; the first light I saw was swung from a train going in the opposite direction; I whistled for "brakes;" brakes were applied, and we came nearly to a stop; knowing I had my train under full control, I whistled "off brakes;" ran a little ways and saw a second light swinging in the middle of the track; soon after saw a red light on a pole at Saugus Branch; was hauled down, and train that was ahead of me crossed the switches to Saugus Branch; after the switches were set the light was run up, and as one was up and another going up, this gave me the right of the road; no reason to suppose there was another train within six miles of me; ran along, and the first signal of danger I saw was after leaving Overhead Bridge; then discovered two lights looking me in the face. [Witness was affected to tears and could hardly go on.] Immediately reversed my engine and whistled for brakes; having done all in my power to stop my engine, made preparations to leave my engine, thinking she would run into the rear end of that train; when I got within four or five rods I jumped off; was thrown on my face and was scratched a little; got up as quickly as I could; first thought whether my fireman got off or not; went up to my engine; she was blowing off steam, so I could not see into my cab; as soon as the engine got rid of the steam, looked into the cab and called the fireman by name; got no reply; went round to the other side of the train, near where I jumped off, to see if I could find him; think, when coming back, met him; asked him if he was hurt; he said "No;" then went to the train to give all the assistance I could; while there saw a man trying to get out of a window; helped him out on the platform, then saw another man at the next window and helped him out; then recollect helping a woman and child out from under the train; the next thing I heard was that my baggage master was hurt; went into car and asked him if he was hurt; he answered he was; he was caught between the baggage-car and smoking-car; went to my engine to get axes, jack-screws, bars, &c., and helped to get out the baggage-master; stayed round one and a half or two hours; then went down on Mr. CONNEY's engine "Rockport," and stayed with him three-quarters of an hour; got a coat of him, washed my face, and then went to the ruins; stayed there half or three-quarters of an hour; heard that a train was going to Boston, and having done all I could, I went home; I think it was half-past twelve when I entered my house; the atmosphere was cloudy and it looked like rain; knew nothing of any train after leaving Everett that did not have twenty minutes start of me; did not expect any train ahead; was running not over twenty miles per hour; when I passed Overhead Bridge no one was with me on the engine, but the fireman judged the rate of speed when I jumped was ten miles per hour; color of the lights was white; saw no red lights; saw no lantern swung; being so new on to that train, coming so suddenly, and knowing that the train was there, my attention was turned to something else, that is to stop the train as soon as I could; reversed my engine because they were a short distance ahead.

Cross-examined.—Did not receive any orders before starting except what was said by the depot master; did know that the Beverly train was behind time; knew that it was half an hour behind time; I do not know that I ever had any instructions in regard to a train that went ahead of a train; could not tell what the condition of the weather was; do not recollect noticing a signal-light before reaching Prison Point; had no difficulty in seeing the signal-light that night; could not tell the rate of speed before reaching Prison Point; should judge fifteen miles an hour; was detained at Saugu's Branch, and was properly notified; after leaving the Know-nothing do not get in extra speed; after leaving Everett increased the rate of speed, but not as much as usual after leaving Everett; did not run as fast on account of the fog; always make it a practice to run careful; the smoke from the stack did not interfere with my sight; the head-light was in good condition; the first point I can see (Revere depot) is just as the engine leaves the bridge; I saw no train ahead between Chelsea Depot and the bridge; my rate of speed was increased on the straight line of the track; did not try to make up lost time that night; was going through Revere at the usual rate of speed; around the curve my speed is twenty miles per hour; do at times run faster than at others; expect a train ahead to give me warning; have made no threat that if a train was in my way would run him down; been on the road six years connected with an engine; do not know what kind of brake is used on the train; cannot judge whether the breaks were put on or not; do not consult my watch when I am behind time; the reason is that if I am behind time there is not much chance of getting ahead; always compare watches with the conductor; I am positive it was the Saugus Branch train that I was to look out for; can positively swear that there was no train in sight on the straight track that night, knowing that the Beverly train had a start of twenty minutes of me, and thinking that they were leaving Revere when I was starting, had no anxiety about it; it was my duty to look out for a signal-light at Revere; do not expect a light there without there is danger; there was no light there.

WM. F. SIMMONDS was sworn. His testimony was corroborative of the engineer's evidence.

THE WOUNDED AT THE HOSPITALS.

The wounded now at the hospitals are generally doing well. The greatest sufferer and the one in the most danger is JEFF. ROWE, the express-train baggage-master. One arm has been amputated, and it is feared that the shattered leg will have to go. He bears his pains bravely, and deserves to live if any one ever did. The body of the unknown woman is still unclaimed. It is the general belief that it is that of the woman whom the hackman carried from the Providence station, and who came to the city on the New-Haven way.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES IN CAMBRIDGE.

This afternoon the funeral of Rev. Dr. MASON, of Cambridgeport—next to Dr. GANNETT the most prominent victim of the disaster—took place in that part of Cambridge. During the services the principal stores were closed and flags were displayed at half-mast. The church in which the services were held was as crowded as that of the late Dr. GANNETT yesterday. It was also elaborately draped in mourning. The services were begun with prayer by Rev. WM. HOWE, of Cambridge. Scripture selections were read by Rev. Dr. HOVEY, Professor at the Newton Theological Seminary, and then a eulogy was pronounced by Prof. NEWTON, of the same place. He made only the briefest mention of the accident, saying it was not so much a divine dispensation as the result of human carelessness. The Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, Dr. WARREN, next read a series of fitting resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of the Board. The services closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. ROLLIN H. NEALE, and the singing by the choir and congregation of "Servant of God, Well Done." The body was carried to Mount Auburn, followed by a long procession. As the cortége moved through the streets, the bells of all the churches were tolled.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

It is reported that last night another accident occurred on the Eastern Road. It was, however, not a serious one. A passenger-train passing a freight-train on a side track struck a board projecting from the latter, and the windows of one car were shattered. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt, although there were, as can well be imagined, several narrow escapes from severe injury.

FRANCE.

Adoption of the Preamble Assuming Constituent Powers in the Assembly—A Complimentary Vote to Thiers.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 31.—In the Assembly today M. PICARD made a fervent appeal for harmony in the Chamber and elsewhere. He said it was the duty of all Frenchmen in the presence of the enemy to forget their dissensions, grasp the hand of fellowship, and take all means to strengthen rather than to weaken the power of the Government.

The remainder of the preamble in relation to the constituent powers of the Assembly was adopted, and subsequently M. DUFAURE's paragraph eulogizing the conduct of M. THIERS was carried by a vote of 523 yeas against 34 nays. One hundred members abstained from voting.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The conservative organs of today express satisfaction with the progress made yesterday in the Assembly upon the bill for the prolongation of the power of M. THIERS, and say that the majority of the Chamber, reconstructed against radicalism, will support the Government and policy of M. THIERS. The Radical journals blame the Government for giving any consideration to the preamble offered by M. VITEL, which affirms the constituent power of the Assembly, and which was adopted at yesterday's session of the Chamber.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of an Irish Member of Parliament—Mishap to a Man-of-War—Testimonial to Mr. Bright.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, member of Parliament for Limerick, died today, aged seventy-one. The armor-plated steamship-of-war *Repulse* has been ashore at Sheerness, but has been got off. The damage to the vessel is yet unknown. The journals of today contain sharp criticisms upon the navy and its administration. The Iron and Steel Institute of the town of Dudley have sent a commission to the United States to report upon the management of blast-furnaces and on other matters. A testimonial to JOHN BRIGHT is contemplated by the people of the pottery region. Subscriptions have been opened in England for the relief of the people of Persia, and the Minister of that country has been named Chairman of the Committee to solicit aid for his countrymen.

CHOLERA.

Another Prussian Town Ravaged—Precautionary Measures.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Gumbinnen, a town of East Prussia, sixty-six miles from Konigsberg, says that in the small village of Chimochen, with a total population of 479, there have already been seventy-nine cases of cholera, forty-six of which terminated fatally. The strictest precautionary measures against the disease have been taken at Gumbinnen.

WEST INDIES.

Execution of a Cannibal—Church Disestablishment—A Woman's Rights Governor of St. Vincent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 28.—The African cannibal, who recently killed a boy, roasted his lips and drank his blood, has been found guilty and sentenced to death. The Episcopal Church in the Island of St. Vincent has been disestablished. The Governor of that island favors woman's rights, and Mme. CHECKLY has been appointed Registrar-General. The Episcopal Church in the Island of St. Lucia has been disestablished. Advices from St. Thomas to Aug. 18 say the American schooner *Rockingham*, condemned by survey, was sold by auction on the 31st. The hull brought $75. Her cargo of molasses was reshipped by the British brig *J. H. Gillespie*, for New-York, which vessel sailed on the 13th inst. The American steamer *Florida* is still here, having discharged her crew, with the exception of the Captain and six men. The harbor continues bare of tonnage. The last charter was closed at forty cents (gold) for 100 pounds sugar, to load at Porto Rico, for the United States. Freights are offered to load wood at San Domingo at $700, free of port charges. The health of the island is good.

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

The Haytian Assembly—Apprehended Revolution and Invasion from Dominican Territory—The Cabral Revolutionists form a Provisional Government.

JACMEL, Aug. 8.—The National Assembly was to close on the 20th ult., but will continue its session till the 20th inst., to discuss matters regarding the pending San Domingo annexation question. Protests against annexation continue to be sent by the different towns to President SAGET. Some revolutionists, partisans of the late President, SALNAVE, are gathering at Monte Cristo, on Dominican territory, to invade the northern province. It is said that they are aided by President BAEZ, of San Domingo. The Government has, in consequence, dispatched the war steamer *Mont Organise* to cruise near Monte Cristo, and has likewise sent troops to Cape Haytien. From San Domingo we learn that the revolutionists under CABRAL have formed a Provisional Government, having its seat at Las Matas, and that a new General is at the head of the revolutionary forces. A new and well-organized attack is to be made against the troops of BAEZ. BAEZ, on his side, is not idle. He continues making great military preparations in Azua, and the United States war steamer *Nantasket* is said to have left Samana, and to be at present cruising near Azua to cooperate by sea.

THE CABINET.

Arrival of President Grant at Washington—Probable Cabinet Meeting—The Kuklux Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The President with Gen. PORTRE arrived here on the early train this morning. They are the guests of Secretary ROBESON. During the morning the President spent several hours in visiting the Departments, and calling upon their acting heads. The Postmaster-General and the Secretaries of the Interior and Treasury were absent, but all the members of the Cabinet except Secretary BOUTWELL will be here to-morrow, and a Cabinet meeting will be held. The President will return to Long Branch to-morrow night, where he will remain another month before returning permanently to Washington. There is a good deal of speculation as to the object of his visit at this time, but its real nature is only a matter of speculation, and if affairs of unusual public importance have called him here, it is not known. The time has come, in the opinion of some who are qualified to judge, when the extreme powers of the Kuklux law should be evoked by the President, and martial-law declared in some sections of the South. The outrages of the Klan, which were suspended in a measure for a time, during the investigation, have been revived again with increased severity, so it is declared by those having information. It is by no means certain that a proclamation will be issued at this time. It is likely that the subject will be carefully considered in the Cabinet meeting.

Senator SCOTT arrived here this morning apparently having had an appointment with the President. Judge ORTH, of Indiana, is also here. Secretary DELANO arrived to-night.

THE DEBT.

Redemption of $100,000,000 of Five-Twenties—The First Series of 1862 to be Paid Dec. 1—Outstanding Currency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following is issued to-day:

NOTICE—REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DAPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the first day of December next; and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day: that is to say, coupon bonds known as the first series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

1 to 30,999 inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 43,572 inclusive, of $500 each.
1 to 40,011 inclusive, of $500 each.
1 to 74,104 inclusive, of $1,000 each.

And registered bonds of the same act:

1 to 595 inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 4,103 inclusive, of $100 each.
1 to 1.899 inclusive, of $500 each.
1 to 8,906 inclusive, of $1,000 each.
1 to 2,665 inclusive, of $5,000 each.
1 to 2,906 inclusive, of $10,000 each.

The amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, is $100,000,000. The coupon bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1867, were issued in four distinct series. The bonds of the first series, embracing those described above, do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office.

(Signed,) J. F. HARTLY, Acting Secretary.

The following is the official statement of United States currency outstanding at this date:

United States notes, old issue	$95,456	25
United States notes, new issue	170,296,384	00
United States notes, issue of 1869	185,703,616	00
One-year five per cent. notes	123,057	00
Two-year five per cent. notes	42,152	50
Two-year five per cent. coupon notes	33,352	50
Compound interest notes	768,600	00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,413,931	58
Fractional currency, second issue	3,218,067	89
Fractional currency, third issue	5,229,472	32
Fractional currency, fourth issue	25,536,658	81
Total	$395,460,748	85

Attempted Murder at Sea.

JOHN CONROY, a seaman belonging to the British ship *Strathnairn*, was brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, charged with attempting to murder a fellow-seaman on a voyage from Calcutta to New-York. It appeared that in July last an altercation took place between the parties, and a fight ensued. Through the intervention of the officers, the disturbance was suppressed, as it was supposed, permanently, but on the following day, while BARTER was in bed, the prisoner approached and stabbed him in the stomach. CONROY then struck him several times with the knife in the face and neck, injuring him seriously. On an alarm being raised, he was arrested by the officers of the ship, and kept in confinement until his arrival in this port. At the instance of Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, he was taken before Commissioner SHIELDS, and was committed to await a mandate from the authorities at Washington, directing an examination into the circumstances of the case.

THE HALIFAX REGATTA.

The Four-Mile Race Won by the Taylor-Winship Crew.

An Exciting Contest—Gala Appearance of the City—A Fine Day and Good Sport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—We were delighted this morning to find the annoying fog lifted and the sun rising clearly and brightly, as though rejoicing in the absence of the heavy curtain of mist that had hidden it from us yesterday. These ocean fogs here are no joke, and for the first time I realized the difficulties seamen encounter on this coast. Scarcely had daylight fairly broken than the entire town seemed to be suddenly awake and stirring. At every turn crowds of people could be met, all excited and, of course, talking of the great race they knew would be rowed, now that the sun could be seen over the house-tops. Up and down the steep streets, from Citadel Hill to the very edge of the town, at the water side, people passed to and fro, and wherever the eye glanced some bright bit of color announced the waving presence of a flag or national banner. It was indeed a gala day, and right royally did the Nova Scotians enjoy the holiday. Although the race was not to come off until afternoon, no one seemed to think of business, as indeed was useless, so general was the excitement. The only people who did anything in the way of money-getting were the hotel-keepers, the proprietors of booths, and the numerous beer and public houses. The appearance of the people gathered in the streets or on the wharves, for many went there quite early, was most singular, as all sorts of nationalities and costumes were represented in the throngs of people who were assembled on the house-tops of this pyramidical city, the wharves, the rigging of the shipping, and the numerous forts in the harbor. No city in the world could present more facilities for witnessing a regatta than this singularly situated City of Halifax. Built on a steep hill, with the crown occupied by a massive fortification called the Citadel, there is scarcely a roof in the place that does not command a view of the harbor, with an outlook toward the ocean, and it was with much forethought that this grand regatta was held in so beautiful a harbor.

The whole of Tuesday was occupied by a host of races for coasting and fishing vessels, sail-boats and wherries, gigs and squids, man-of-war cutters and racing whalers, fishing flats and Rob Roy canoes, Government boats, manned by soldiers, and canoes paddled by squaws, man-of-war punts and stages, besides many others, though the above list will suffice. The races were more amusing than scientific, and were not worth description.

As the day wore on the visitors and the residents prepared for the race, and when the hour arrived for the start everybody was on the *qui vive*. Looking up at the city, it was remarkable to see so many faces on the house-tops turned toward the water, and the grand stand erected by the Royal Halifax Yacht Club, under whose auspices the races are given, was literally packed with human beings, and the other stands also presented a brilliant appearance. The scenes at St. John were here repeated on a larger scale, and the Club Committee found great difficulty in carrying out the prescribed programme of arrangements.

The course laid down consisted of six nautical miles, or a distance equal to nearly seven ordinary miles. The starting-point for the race was on a line with the upper pier, and extended in a straight line down the splendid bay, duly marked out near the wharves by numerous anchored barges and booms, in order that, in the moment of excitement, no hindrance or obstacle should be placed in the way of the contestants. The starter was Mr. A. PILLSBURY, and the judge Mr. JOHN PUGH, with Vice-Commodore WOOD and Capt. NAGLE as umpires, the stake-boat judge being Rear-Commodore ALLISON.

THE CREWS.

There were seven crews originally entered for the great four-oared six-mile race. They were styled the Pryor crew of Halifax, the Paris crew of St. John, the American four of Pittsburg, the Barton crew of Halifax, the Renforth English crew of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Roche crew of Halifax, and the Taylor-Winship English crew.

The Pryor crew was selected by Mr. JAMES PRYOR from among the hardy fishermen of the out-harbors of Nova Scotia, and consisted of the following men: GEORGE BROWN, (bow,) 154 pounds; THOMAS HAYES, (No. 2,) 168 pounds; WARREN GRAY, (No. 3,) 168 pounds; JAMES MCGRATH, (stroke,) 168 pounds. A pretty heavy crew, but nevertheless a good one. GEORGE BROWN, who pulled the bow-oar, is well known in Nova Scotia as a fine oarsman. He has proved himself superior to all with whom he has contested, and wears a rich and beautiful belt which he won in five hard scull races for the championship of Halifax Harbor. He is thirty-two years of age and belongs to Herring Cove. HAYES is thirty-eight years of age and also a native of Herring Cove. GRAY, twenty-nine years of age, belongs to Sambro, and MCGRATH, twenty-two years of age, to Prospect. All the four are fishermen and the places they hail from are fishing settlements a few miles from this city. They rowed in a boat called the *Nova Scotian*, built in Halifax by Mr. SAMUEL NORRIS, of Spanish cedar, 40 feet long, 19½ inches wide, and weighing 128 pounds.

The Paris crew are already too well known to require any extended mention. The names of this famous quartet are: GEORGE PRICE, (bow,) 154 pounds; SAMUEL HUTTON, (No. 2,) 163 pounds; ELIJAH ROSS, (No. 3,) 163 pounds; ROBERT FULTON, (stroke,) 169 pounds. Their boat, called the *St. John*, was built for them by ELLIOTT, of New-York. Ever since they visited Europe, and won the International Prize at Paris, this crew have claimed the title of world champions, and they made a gallant struggle with the old Renforth crew at Lachine last year. The recent race on the Kennebecasis River, between the new Renforth crew and the St. John crew, was won by the latter, as you already know, a result which was not caused by the death of RENFORTH, as many suppose, for the English crew could not have won even if poor RENFORTH had lived. The Paris crew have sadly dimmed their reputation by refusing to enter this last race, for their avowed reason, a fear of rough water, is considered a very poor excuse, as what is fair for one crew must be as fair for another. Today there is no one to do them honor, and it will require a great effort on their part to win back the confidence of the sporting public.

The Coulter-Biglin crew of Pittsburg and New-York call their boat *America*, and themselves "America's Four." Their names and weights are: BERNARD BIGLIN, (bow,) 151 pounds; HENRY COULTER, (No. 2,) 166 pounds; JOHN BIGLIN, (No. 3,) 153 pounds; JOSEPH KAYE, Jr., (stroke,) 145 pounds.

The BIGLINS belong to New-York and COULTER and KAYE to Pittsburg. They are all strapping young fellows under twenty-nine years of age. They rowed in a boat built by ELLIOTT, of New-York, 42 feet long and 18 inches wide.

The Barton or Tangier crew, as they are sometimes called, was organized by Mr. ANDREW MCG. BARTON, a gold miner down at Tangier, and he selected the following men: EDWARD MONK, (bow,) 170 pounds; LEONARD YOUNG, (No. 2,) 176 pounds; EZRA WEEKS, (No. 3,) 170 pounds; EDWARD TRACEY, (stroke,) 164 pounds. Notwithstanding their weight they made a fine appearance on the course and were much admired. TRACEY, the stroke, is well known in Halifax Harbor, having given BROWN some close contests for the championship. He is a cooper; the others are fishermen. They row in a Spanish cedar boat, built by CHARLES ELLIOTT, of Greenpoint, N. Y.

The Renforth crew are commonly called the Tyne crew, which is an error, as only one of the crew rowing today came from the Tyne, namely, the stroke, ROBERT CHAMBERS. The crew comprise the following men: JAMES PERCY, (bow,) 148 pounds; HENRY KELLEY, (No. 2,) 154 pounds; JOHN BRIGHT, (No. 3,) 149 pounds, and ROBERT CHAMBERS, (stroke,) 156 pounds. PERCY is twenty-seven years of age, a native of Newcastle, where he is regarded as a first-class oarsman. HENRY KELLEY has an aquatic fame greater, perhaps, than any other living man, having for many years won the first honors at the English regattas. He is thirty-nine years of age, a native of Fulham, on the Thames, though generally hailing from Putney. JOHN BRIGHT is not so well known, as he was not spoken of until the death of RENFORTH made a gap in the crew. He is, however, a good oarsman, though he had not been in a boat for three months when selected by the crew. ROBERT CHAMBERS, twenty-seven years old, is a native of Walsend, on the Tyne. The crew will probably row in the *England*, a cedar boat, 41 feet long and 18¼ inches wide, built by ROBERT JEWETT, the famous Tyne builder. They have another boat of the same character, called the *Queen Victoria*.

The Roche crew were the last Halifax crew to enter the field. Their positions and weights are: JOHN YOUNG, (bow,) 144 pounds; WM. BECKWITH, (No. 2,) 134 pounds; DAVID PARKER, (No. 3,) 152½ pounds; LOUIS HEFLER, (stroke,) 151½ pounds. YOUNG is twenty-six years of age, a shipwright, and belongs to Dartmouth. BECKWITH's age, occupation and residence are the same as YOUNG's. PARKER is twenty-seven years of age, a ballast-man, belonging to Dartmouth. HEFLER is only twenty years of age, also a ballast-man, and hails from Halifax. Their boat, 44 feet long and 18½ inches wide, is called the *Lillian*. It was built by Messrs. CHARLES ROCHE and JOHN FINLAY, of Montreal.

The Taylor-Winship crew is composed of JAS. TAYLOR, J. H. SADLER, ROBERT BAGNALL and THOMAS WINSHIP. MARTIN was to have pulled No. 2, but retired on account of ill-health, and the famous Thames oarsman, SADLER, was secured as his successor. TAYLOR and WINSHIP pulled with RENFORTH at Lachine last year. SADLER is a rare good oarsman and the preset champion sculler of the Thames. BAGNALL is the boy of the crew, only twenty-two years of age, and a rising oarsman. Their positions and weights are as follows: JAS. TAYLOR, (bow,) 142 pounds; JOSEPH H. SADLER, (No. 2,) 154 pounds; ROBERT BAGNALL, (No. 3,) 156 pounds; THOS. WINSHIP, (stroke,) 156 pounds. They rowed in a boat of Spanish cedar, built by JEWETT, of nearly the same size and weight as the other English crew.

THE RACE.

The water was rough, with a north-easterly breeze and considerable swell. The start took place at 1¼ o'clock. The positions were determined by drawing lots. At the start the Renforth crew shot ahead, making 42 strokes. The Tyne crew followed at 41 strokes, the Americans at 44, and the Pryor at 40 strokes. At a third of a mile, the Roche crew gave up. Until nearing the stake-boat, the two English crews were even. The Renforth here seemed to mistake the flag, and the Winship crew, with a desperate spurt, went past and turned beautifully, distancing their rival considerably. The next to pass was the Pryor crew, followed closely by the American. At the fourth mile the Renforth was fourth, and Barton last. At the fifth mile the Americans made a splendid effort, and shot ahead. The Pryor crew here came up, and in a few minutes the boats were all even. At this point the excitement was intense. From here the Winship crew gained slowly, the Pryor crew being close up, and the American crew slightly beside. The Winship crew made a desperate effort amidst the applause of the crowd and won the race. The Pryor crew also did their very best, and to the delight of the Nova Scotians, came in a good second, followed closely by the Americans and the Renforth crew. The time of the race is given at forty-five minutes and forty-five seconds.

The annual scull race for the championship of Halifax Harbor will take place to-morrow. This contest has generally been held on the 1st of August, and of late years has attracted but little attention. The presence of the large number of oarsmen brought here by the carnival will doubtless give greater zest to the coming race, and swell the number of entries. The affair will be managed by a committee of the City Council, and may be considered a supplementary carnival.

The International Regatta at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 31.—The Buffalo boat crew and the Poughkeepsie crew have entered for the four-oared race, and J. MCCREADY, of New-York, for the single scull race. Up to the present time there are seven entries for the four-oared race, and eleven for the single-scull race of the Saratoga International Regatta, to take place here Sept. 9 and 11.

THE HOWE FAMILY.

Three Thousand Howes at Framingham, Mass.—Ovations, Poems and Dinner.

HARMONY GROVE, FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 31.—Over 3,000 members of the HOWE family have gathered here today, including representatives from every State in the Union, and from several foreign countries. A mammoth tent is erected, in which dinner is laid for over 2,000 persons. The HOWE family were called to order about 10 o'clock, by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, of New-York. Prayer was offered by Rev. WILLIAM A. HOUGHTON, of Connecticut, after which Col. HOWE, President of the day, gave a family welcome for all to all. The song of welcome, written by JULIA WARD HOWE, was sung by the audience. The oration was then delivered by Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Secretary of the Dominion of Canada, being received with applause throughout. He concluded by expressing the hope that the two countries would soon be united as one great family. Another song, written by CAROLINE HOWE, was followed by a pretty poem written by JULIA WARD HOWE, which was then read, creating great pleasure. A brilliant address by Judge HOWE, of New-Orleans, and a song by Mrs. HINCKLEY, of San Francisco, followed. A few short speeches concluded the literary exercises. At 1 o'clock the dinner began.

At the dinner of the Howe family over 3,000 people sat down. Large arrivals from distant points came on the ground during the day, having been detained on New-York roads. Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Oregon and South America were represented, in some instances by whole families. The poem by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE was the gem of the literary exercises. After dinner, Col. Howe, Rev. Francis Howe, aged eighty-two, of New-Bedford; John Howe, of Providence; Rev. Dr. Dewolf Howe, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Caroline Howe, of Portland, Me.; Mrs. Louisa G. Benton Howe, of Bombay; William Howe, of Rahway, N. J., and Dr. Greeley Howe, of Natick, made speeches. Resolutions were adopted thanking ELIAS HOWE, Hon. JOSEPH HOWE and Col. FRANK E. HOWE. The youngest representative of the HOWE family present was four months old and belonged to Boston. After its presentation to the gathering, "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, general conversation followed, some very ancient relics were inspected, dancing succeeded and was continued until sunset, when the largest family gathering ever held in New-England separated, nothing occurring to mar the day's enjoyment.

NEW-YORK HEALTH OFFICER.

Letter of Gov. Hoffman to Charles H. Marshall & Co.—Dr. Carnochan's Explanation of the Charges Against the Ship W. F. Storer—The Governor's Power to Remove the Health Officer.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The following communication from the Governor, was sent to CHARLES H. MARSHALL & Co., of New-York, in answer to a complaint made by the firm against the Health Officer of the Port of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Since my letter of last week acknowledging the receipt of your complaint against Dr CARNOCHAN, the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, with reference to the expenses and charges in the case of the ship *W. F. Storer*, the Health Officer has called in person at the Executive Chamber, at my request, and offered his explanations. The bills against your ship, copies of which you inclosed to me, consist of one from the Health Officer's Department, amounting to $747, and one from the Quarantine Department, amounting to $2,193. The Health Officer represents to me that he has no interest in these bills, except in that one from his own office of $747—this being for the fumigation of the vessel, the transportation of patients, burial expenses of the dead, and the vaccination of 288 passengers and crew. The charges for these, he claims, are just and proper, and not excessive; that he, nevertheless, some time ago, informed the President of the Quarantine Commission that, if you were dissatisfied with them, he was quite willing to submit to such deduction as they should think fit to make. The charges for transportation and for burial expenses made in his bill, as such, have been established by the present Commission, or by their predecessors. He represents that in the bill for $2,193, for medical treatment of patients, he has no interest; that the amount goes to the Quarantine Commissioners, and not to him, and is for the medical treatment of patients at rates fixed by them and not by him, and goes to make up what is called the hospital fund.

The Deputy Health Officer reports officially that the ship reached the Port of New-York in April, 1871, with 274 steerage passengers; seven deaths had occurred on the voyage, and there were several cases of small-pox on board at the time of her arrival. After these had been removed to the hospital, there occurred in all forty-four other cases, also removed and provided with medical treatment. The vessel was detained until no more new cases appeared, and was released as soon as the disease was eradicated, and the risk of infecting the City from this ship was at an end. The small-pox, he states, was of the most malignant type, the deaths being in much larger proportion among the cases from this ship than from other vessels. He further reports that the charges for the carriage of the sick and the burial of the dead, and the fumigation of the vessel, were the established rates, and the rates for carrying were the same which had been paid to other tugs when hired to do the same services, at times when the Quarantine tugs were being repaired. He reports that he can give no information concerning the hospital expenses—the bill of $2,193—as they do not belong to the Health Officer's Department.

Having received this answer to your complaint, I shall refer the whole matter to the Quarantine Commission, composed of Messrs. RICHARD SCHELL, SAMUEL BARTON and D. A. N. BELL. The law makes them a Board of Appeal from any action of the Health Officer. If any injustice or wrong has been done in this instance, they have the power to remedy it, and will, I am confident, do so promptly and cheerfully.

I avail myself of this correspondence to make some suggestions in reference to Quarantine and its alleged abuse. There is a very general impression that the Governor has the power to suspend or remove the Health Officer. The Governor has no such power. The Health Officer is an appointee of the Governor and Senate, and can be removed only by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor. This question of power I carefully examined, and upon the receipt of your recent letter, embodying a complaint against the Health Officer, I asked the opinion of the Attorney-General and of Hon. AMASA J. PARKER upon the question. They have sent to me their separate opinions in writing, and they agree in the conclusion that I have no power to suspend or to remove, or to conduct any enforced or compulsory examination; that I have power to recommend a removal, and as incident to that, the right to obtain, in the best way I can, information as to the state of affairs at Quarantine. The Senate is not now in session, and will not be until January next, so that the Health Officer could not, until then, be removed, even if a case for removal were established. I cannot consider informal and anonymous accusations made against a public officer through the columns of the newspapers. If any citizen has any knowledge of any misconduct on the part of the Health Officer, it is his duty to present the facts to me in writing, with a memorandum of the evidence to be adduced. Any complaint so made will receive my immediate attention and the fullest investigation which I have the power to make. No charges have yet been made to the Governor against the present Health Officer, except in the single case presented to you. I shall specially request the Quarantine Commission, not only to give attention to the matter, brought before me by your letter, but to inquire into any and all alleged abuses in connection with the administration of the Quarantine laws, and to report to me in writing, to the end that I may be prepared, at the next session of the Legislature, to make such official communication, or to take such official action, as duty may require of me.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Senator SCOTT, Chairman of the Kukluk Committee yesterday submitted to the President a communication setting forth the condition of things in various counties in South Carolina and notably in Spartanburg and York and suggested the propriety of issuing a proclamation preliminary to a proclamation of martial law in these counties. The President agreed to the suggestion, and a proclamation preliminary to a declaration of martial law may soon be expected.

The Universalists' Convention at Syracuse, yesterday, adopted the report on education, recommending among other things a female professorship at St. Lawrence University. The constitution of the General Conference was ratified, and the Convention adjourned to meet at Richfield Springs on the Tuesday preceding the last Sunday of September, 1872.

It is officially announced that Messrs. CLEWS, HABICH & CO. have been appointed fiscal agents of the United States Government at London for all foreign countries; a trust, until now vested in the house of Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO., of London.

The opening lecture in the Pardee Scientific Department, Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., was delivered yesterday by the Chairman of the Board of Examiners, ASHBEL WELCH. Eighty new students were admitted.

JACOB MORTZ and JACOB B. MORTZ, his son, were arrested yesterday in Buffalo accused of uttering sixteen promissory notes, to which the name of C. POLLARD, of Lancaster, was forged.

Rev. THOMAS QUINN, Catholic priest at Greenville, R. I., died yesterday morning. He was the Chaplain of the First Rhode Island Regiment at the beginning of the rebellion.

JAMES FITZGERALD and JOHN CONKLIN were killed, on Tuesday, near Sharpstown, N. J., by the caving in of a marl pit. Five others were buried, but were rescued.

JAMES DELANEY and his sons, VALENTINE and WILLIAM, were arrested in Buffalo yesterday morning accused of murdering THOMAS CORBETT.

LORING WINCHESTER, a well-known ship-carpenter of Eastport, Me., was killed on Wednesday at Lubec, by falling from the mast of a vessel.

The corner-stone of the new Syracuse University was laid yesterday. In the forenoon the Faculty were formally inducted into office.

CHARLES BONNER, the best-known mining superintendent in the silver regions of Nevada died of paralysis, in San Francisco, yesterday.

The *Gallatin*, a second-class iron revenue cutter, built by DAVID BELL, of Buffalo, was successfully launched there yesterday.

The Olympics, of Washington, defeated the White Stockings, of Chicago, yesterday, in Baltimore, by a score of 16 to 15.

The appointment of JOHN GRANT as clerk in the New-York Custom-house, has been confirmed at the Treasury.

Ground was broken on Wednesday at Columbus, Ill., for the Cairo and St. Louis Narrow-gauge Railroad.

Four heavy mercantile failures have occurred recently in Demerara, British Guiana.

GARIBALDI telegraphs from Caprera to friends in London that his health is better.

The receipts of internal revenue for the last month foot up $11,227,256 98.

The total amount in vault in the Bank of England is now £25,044,138.

Diphtheria and diarrhea are epidemic in Grenada, Central America.

STORM DEVASTATION.

The Islands of St. Thomas and St. Kitts in Ruins.

A Terrific Gale, with Earthquake Shocks.

Every House in St. Thomas Laid Prostrate or Unroofed.

One Hundred and Fifty Persons Killed or Disabled.

Thirty Corpses Already Found in the Houses.

Disasters on the Coast in the Recent Gales.

STORM AND EARTHQUAKE.

St. Thomas and St. Kitts, West Indies, Swept by a Gale—A Brig Blown to Sea and Probably Wrecked.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., Aug. 22, via HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—Another hurricane has swept over this unfortunate island, overturning every house and laying the place in ruins. Yesterday at about 1 A. M. a gale broke from the east, shortly afterward shifting to the north-east, from which point it blew more fiercely until noon, when the wind veered round slowly to the north and fell upon the island in a terrific hurricane. It then shifted to the north-west, and blew with great violence until 5 P. M., when there came a lull, which lasted until 6 P. M. At this hour the hurricane again swept over the island from the south; but its duration was not so long as on the previous visit, nor was its violence so great. Its term of greatest fury lasted only two hours. Closely following in the wake of the hurricane came an awful gale, from the south and south-east, which raged for several hours. During the hurricane, in the afternoon, several shocks of earthquake rendered more dreadful the situation of the people, who were hearing overhead the crash of roofs torn by the hurricane, and had to feel at the same time under foot the foundations of their shelters shaken by the earthquake. Hundreds of dwellings have been swept away, and not a house has been left standing undamaged on this distressed island. Some 6,000 people have been left houseless and destitute, and nearly 150 persons have been killed and mangled, or disabled by houses blown down, or bricks and tiles flying thickly all around during the hurricane. Already some thirty corpses have been dragged from under the ruins, which, in the shape of trees, fences, shattered houses and heaps of bricks and tiles strewn throughout the streets, offer a picture of perfect desolation. There are no casualties to report about the shipping here, with the exception of a British bark, loaded with sugar, and riding at anchor at the mouth of this harbor, which broke loose and went adrift toward Rocksail Channel and is said to have become a total wreck. Two French steamers, recently arrived here, drifted about and got fast aground, but the English steamers *Corsica*, *Tyne* and *Delta*, as well as the American steamer *Florida*, at anchor here, weathered the storm handsomely. The latter, however, had to cut down her masts to save herself. The Island of St. Kitts is said to be in ruins, as it was struck first by the hurricane.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the Mississippi—The Steamer Juniata Ashore and Off Again near Cape Florida—She Reaches Key West.

KEY WEST, Florida, Aug. 30.—The steamer *Clyde*, which arrived on Sunday, experienced heavy gales. She reports the steamer *Mississippi* a total wreck seventy miles above Cape Florida. The steamer *Cortes* had her deck load washed overboard. She took the *Mississippi*'s passengers to New-Orleans. The steamer *Juniata* ran ashore on Thursday night twenty miles above Cape Florida. She will probably be saved. The flag-ship *Severn* which sails to-night for New-York will keep a close watch for wrecks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary ROBESON to-day received the following dispatch from Admiral LEE:

"KEY WEST, Aug. 30.—The *Severn* arrived this afternoon, coaled with great dispatch, and is leaving at 10 this evening to relieve the *Juniata*, wrecked just above Cape Florida. Expect to take off and land her passengers at Savannah."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—A private dispatch from Lake City, Fla., says that the *Juniata*'s passengers have been saved, and will be taken to Savannah by the United States flag-ship *Severn*.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 31.—A fore-and-aft schooner, supposed to be the *Mahaska*, of Mill Bridge, Capt. FICKETT, went ashore on Richmond Island, off Cape Elizabeth, last night. She lies high upon the beach.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 31.—The brig *H. H. McGilvey*, from Baltimore for Boston, with a cargo of coal, is reported ashore at Three Sisters, in the Chesapeake Bay. Arrived, leaking badly, schooner *W. H. Teal*, from Charleston for Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 31.—The brig *Delphinne*, from New-Orleans, arrived in distress; also, the schooner *O. Jameson*, from Richmond for Galveston, disabled.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The *Evening Bulletin* has received the following special dispatch from Key West:

The steam-ship *Juniata*, Capt. P. F. HOXIE and Chief Engineer AND. WILLIAMS, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steam-ship line, was wrecked on the 24th inst. fifteen miles north of Cape Florida. The passengers and crew are safe. There is some hope of recovering the ship. The *Juniata* sailed from Philadelphia on the 4th of August, and left New-Orleans on the 19th, on her return trip. The vessels of this line always touch at Havana, which port the *Juniata* left on the 23d inst., with a full compliment of passengers and freight.

The steamer was of iron, 1,215 tons, and was built by LORING, of Boston, and rebuilt last Summer by NEAFIE & LEVY, of Philadelphia. She is valued at $200,000. Thirty-five passengers were on board when she left Havana. The passengers were taken by the United States flag-ship *Severn*, and have started for Savannah. The underwriters have sent lighters to the ship, and last accounts were that she would probably be saved.

KEY WEST, Aug. 31.—The steamer *Juniata* arrived here this morning all right, having lightened a portion of her cargo and got off on Tuesday night.

A dangerous sunken rock, on which several vessels are believed to have been wrecked, has been discovered near the Farrallones. It was sought for frequently, but never before located definitely.

WATER-METERS.

Still Another Project for Making Money.

The Ring to Furnish Water-Meters of Its Own Manufacture—Three Millions of Dollars to be Taken from Our Pockets—Outrageous Attempts at Fraud.

There is a shrinking modesty about Mr. TWEED which contrasts strangely with the brazen effrontery of some of his colleagues. It is this which causes him to hide the more valuable of his possessions from public knowledge. Perhaps he fears that if the public knew exactly what he was worth, they would withhold from him that confidence which has enabled him to become an archimillionaire in a few years. A curious instance of this will be found in his connection with one of the most stupendous jobs that was ever foisted upon a suffering community. It has been hatching ever since the Legislature passed the act in the session of 1871, and is at this moment in vigorous preparation. It was introduced into the Legislative Assembly by ALECK FREAR, popularly known as SWEENY's Man Friday, and through his unremitting exertions it became a law. Among political circles it was known as FREAR's plum, and JOSE F. DE NAVARRO and JOHN E. GREEN were spoken of as his partners in the contemplated fraud. TWEED, it was openly reported everywhere, hesitated to sanction it on account of the unpopularity which must ensue when the metres came before the public, and the astute Boss got considerable credit for his attempts to upset it. But this was all an utter and ridiculous farce. At the very time that he was openly speaking against it he was making his bargain with ALECK FREAR. This gentleman has never had a great reputation for astuteness, and his scheme rather surprised his Tammany brethren. But it was conceded that his exertions in getting the charter through, and fighting the O'Brien and Morrissey reformers with the aid of Mr. HORACE GREELEY, deserve recompense. Mr. TWEED, however, determined to have his share, since the whole matter rested with him as Commissioner of Public Works. FREAR clamored for his own, but TWEED was firm as a Roman Senator. He advertised a competitive trial of water-meters to be held at the Croton Yard, under the direction of E. H. TRACY, the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct. The trial lasted for three months, during which time sixty meters, more or less, were presented and put to a series of admirable tests. The majority of these were American, but there were some from Canada, and even from England and France. The eyes of Europe have long been fixed with admiration on the Croton Water-works of this City, and the competitive trial excited very great interest. It is more strictly accurate to say that it was believed to be competitive, and the exhibitors expected, as a matter of course, that a report would be made by the Chief-Engineer, giving the facts and figures accompanying the trial, with such conclusions and suggestions as an impartial judgment would draw from the results obtained. But they little dreamed that all this was a mere play, and that they were being used as pressure upon ALECK FREAR's knuckles to make him open his hand and surrender to the Boss as much of his plum as that gentleman's moderation and friendliness would permit him to take. If he had resisted, then the excellent Commissioner of Public Works would have received such a report and chosen, in accordance with the law, such approved meters as he should think fit. Unfortunately for New-York ALECK FREAR opened his hand, and in consequence there was no public report. Nothing at all appeared on the subject, and the most absolute secresy has been maintained ever since the examination. This made the exhibitors uneasy, and they began to suspect that they had been taking a hand in a game they did not understand. One of them, in commenting upon the facts, in a pamphlet issued for circulation among the trade, made this remark: "It is now evident that no public report will be made, nor will any of the meters tested in public receive the slightest official recognition. In short, the public test and its mistaken patrons are entirely ignored. But it does not follow that New-York will not be provided with meters. A meter has been adopted which was not on public trial, and which is now being manufactured."

The reason why the meter which has been secretly approved and accepted by the Commissioner of Public Works was not exhibited at the two public trials is very simple. It was not then in existence. But Mr. TWEED had commissioned one of his toadies and henchmen, JOSE F. DE NAVARRO, to buy up all the worthless patents he could discover, and that gentleman accordingly became the owner of about twenty. Among them was one called the Moore meter, which could be made serviceable by adopting some of the hints afforded by the plans and specifications of the meters submitted to Mr. TRACY for public trial. This was done, and the Moore meter now being manufactured is probably a good article, though its liability to corrode and its durability cannot be estimated, because it has never been used. It has been hinted about that this man, NAVARRO, owns the great factory where this meter is being made in immense quantities, and this report has not wanted the countenance of the individual himself. But this is incorrect. The factory is situated on Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, and was occupied last July by HOLMES & GRIGGS, workers in brass wire, &c., whose offices are on Duane and Elm. They sold out last March to a Mr. JOHN BAIRD, an engineer, for the sum of $110,000 for the building and lot, and $15,000 for the fitting up, &c. This person, who certainly had no reputation for wealth, and who is understood by the workmen to be simply an employe of Mr. TWEED, then spent $150,000 for the necessary machinery, which he obtained from PRATT & WHITNEY, of Connecticut. He then employed numerous hands, and went busily to work making meters. The present average is 125 a day, but this will shortly be raised to 1,100 a week, until 20,000 have been made ready for the market. They are inch meters, of the kind appropriate for stores, and their real value is about $18 apiece if they are as good as other manufacturers think them. But as it is the interest of the manufacturer, so closely identified with Mr. TWEED, the Commissioner of Public Works, not to make them durable, it is exceedingly probable that $18 is too much for them. The price, however, which the maker intends to ask is $50, and there can be no hope for the tax-payers that the Commissioner will make him abate this charge. For it is undeniable that Mr. TWEED goes there frequently, and sends men there whom he wants employed. The profit upon the 20,000 inch meters will be $840,000, the payment of which is compulsory, as the property can be levied on if it be refused.

But this is only part of the proposed programme. When the stores have been exhausted, then will come the turn of the dwelling houses. Of these there are many unoccupied, but it is presumable that they will not escape the meter-plague. Fifty thousand is a fair computation for this brand. These will be fitted with five-eighths meters, on which the charges will be proportionately extortionate, and the profit about the same. This will represent the exceedingly cheerful sum of two millions one hundred thousand dollars. Poor New-York!

It is clearly understood in the trade that the Moore meter infringes at the least three patents, and as soon as it is issued, the law will be appealed to by the companies holding them. It is to avoid this that all the 20,000 will be sent forth at one fell swoop, so as to defy an United States injunction against further issue pending litigation. This will not bother Mr. TWEED much, because as Commissioner of Public Works he will immediately pay the amount to the United States Meter Company, of which Mr. GREEN is the ostensible head, sharing the proceeds with the Hydraulic Company, i. e., himself.

A high official of Brooklyn told a manufacturer of metres in New-York, that Brooklyn would adopt the New-York metre whatever it was. The story of TWEED's attempt upon Washington is best told in the official communication of Mr. J. H. CRANE, the Water Register of Washington, D. C., to the Common Council of that city, concerning water metres. After recommending the payment by the city rather than by individuals, he proceeds to make the following racy disclosures:

> With regard to the Moore meter, I would respectfully state that at a meeting of the Water Board, held at the Mayor's Office, March 7, 1871, it was voted to put on eleven meters, of the following kinds, viz.: "Ball & Fitts," "Gem," "Tice," "Moore & Crettingham." The next day, March 8, two meters were ordered from all of the parties named, only three of which have filled the order, viz.: "Ball & Fitts," "Gem" and "Tice."
>
> On the 11th of March I received from JOHN E. GREEN, Esq., one of the owners of the Moore meter, a letter, of which the following is a true copy:
>
> WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1871.
>
> *John H. Crane, Esq., Water Register:*
>
> DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 8th inst. is just received upon my return from New-York. I will furnish the meters as desired, as soon as they can be received from New-York. Please designate the place where you will have them delivered. Very respectfully yours,
>
> JOHN E. GREEN,
> of the United States Meter Company.
>
> The above letter was written nearly two months ago, but no meters have yet been received. Last Monday I met Mr. GREEN, and was told by him that he had 300 meters manufactured and on hand, and that he would abandon the attempt to procure the adoption of the Moore meter by the City Councils of Washington until after it had been practically tested here. He also agreed to accept my advice, and order the two meters at once by telegraph, which he had promised to send in his letter of March 11. I left him with that assurance. To my surprise the attempt was again made that evening to force the Moore meter upon the people of Washington.
>
> BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION CHARGED.
>
> I would further state that one of the owners of the Moore water-meter has informed me that over $4,000 have been expended in efforts to procure the adoption of this meter by our City Councils. He states that the same effort was being made to procure its adoption by the City of Boston. That this effort was not made with the view to procure its adoption for practical use in either place, but solely for the influence it would have upon New-York City, where certain parties in power have agreed to adopt it, but do not dare to do so from fear of public sentiment, until after it has been adopted by some other city, to whom they can refer for a justification of their conduct, Washington and Boston being about equidistant north and south from New-York and selected as the cities to operate upon. I would also state that I have it from a reliable source that the Moore meter now being manufactured in New-York is not one that was exhibited here, but another kind of a different construction, not one of which has ever been set up for practical use. The three kinds of meters now in use here have been invented several years.
>
> I would further state that over two months ago I addressed a letter to the Chief Engineer of the Croton Water-works of New-York, as follows:
>
> RETICENCE OF THE WATER BOARD.
>
> WASHINGTON, March 4, 1871.
>
> *Edward H. Tracy, Esq., Chief Engineer Croton Water-Works, New-York City:*
>
> SIR: It having been positively asserted here by several parties that the City of New-York has adopted what is termed the Moore meter exclusively for measuring water to consumers; and it also having been just as positively asserted by others that you have adopted no particular meter, I would, therefore, with a view of getting at the truth in the matter, respectfully ask the question—Have you adopted the Moore meter; if not, have you adopted any particular meter?
>
> An early reply will much oblige, yours respectfully,
>
> J. H. CRANE, Water Register.
>
> No reply has ever been received to that letter. I am informed that it was referred to the Board of Public Works of New-York City for their consideration. If the Moore meter had been adopted, it is evident a reply would have been given.
>
> In conclusion, I would state that if the Moore meter is capable of doing what is claimed for it, then it is very singular that not one of them has ever been sent to this City for practical use. I have heretofore thought well of it, but in view of the extraordinary effort that is being made to force it upon the City, by crowding everything else out, and the further fact that it is the most costly meter I know of, and that its owners neglect to send one here for trial, though having been repeatedly urged to do so, I confess that I look upon it with suspicion, and here respectfully enter my protest against its adoption in advance of a practical test. Very respectfully,
>
> J. H. CRANE, Water Register.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Health of Charleston, S. C.—Reports of the City Press.

The Charleston, S. C., papers of Monday morning speak at some length of the condition of that city, and the exaggerated reports of the prevalence of yellow fever which have been current elsewhere. The *Courier* says:

"As public journalists, we deem it our duty to express plainly and candidly our judgment in reference to the few cases of fever, which have occurred from the criminal negligence of the authorities in charge of the city. The general health of the city has never been better. We have conversed with a large number of physicians who confirm us in this fact, and that, although cases of fever have been reported, it cannot be regarded as in its nature epidemic. Even as to these cases of fever there was a wide difference of opinion as to their character until Saturday, when the Medical Society announced its existence in a 'mild form and to a limited extent.'

This report places the first case on the 27th of July. Yet in the month which has intervened they state the whole number of deaths as but nine, and even of these as to some of them 'uncertainty existed in the minds of the attendant physicians,' or in other words, that there was no certainty about them. Well might the medical society, therefore, declare, even if all the cases had been well established, 'the period of time that has elapsed since the report of the first case, declares a character of disease, not disposed to extend rapidly or widely.'

The highest evidence that the disease is not epidemic is a reference to the past. Whenever it assumes that shape it develops speedily after its first appearance. We have before us the tables for the years 1854 and 1858, when it became epidemic. In 1854, for the month from its commencement, ending on Sept. 16, there were 247 deaths. In 1858, for the month from its commencement, ending Sept. 4, there were 147 deaths. This year, for the month from its commencement, there have been but 9 deaths; some of these, at least of a disputed character, and almost all confined to one locality, where drains had been opened and their contents exposed to the Summer's sun. Such a condition of things would have resulted in some cases of fever, in the very healthiest city. For it, beyond all question, the constituted authorities are responsible. We regret to see the exaggerated and wild statements made in the editorial and telegraphic columns of our exchanges in reference to this matter. We have stated what, after careful inquiry, we believe to be the true condition of the case.

They seem also astonished at the reticence of the Press. The fact is that the Press has no knowledge on the subject. The number of deaths for each week indicated a remarkably healthy condition of the city. Had there been published with the weekly bills of mortality the causes of death, it would have been apparent that there was no epidemic, and the city been spared the panic and excitement which has been created throughout the country."

The *News*, however, speaks less cheerfully. It says:

"To unaccustomed ears there is something so awe-inspiring in the very name of yellow fever that it is not surprising that the strangers within our gates have been considerably alarmed, some of them having moved bag and baggage upon the first wild reports that fever had made its appearance. There was a reason for this demoralization; and those who have homes elsewhere, or who have no duties to discharge in Charleston, were, perhaps right if they did not delay in winging their flight to the pine-lands of Summerville, the magnificent distances of Columbia, or the bustling cities of the North and West. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and the refugees had no idea of being caught napping. And yet, while there is abundant reason for care and precaution, there is no cause for mortal alarm. The disease, if spreading at all, is moving with a slowness which contrasts auspiciously with the usual rapidity of its strides. The number of new cases is insignificant, and the deaths, from all causes, are below the average. This is encouraging, and should serve to disabuse the timid ones of the idea that, because there is fever in the city, half the resident population are doomed to die. A few days ago it was reported in Augusta that Charleston had hardly enough healthy inhabitants to nurse the sick and bury the dead. This, as we know, was a fearful exaggeration, considering that from the beginning, more than a month ago, we have had less than a dozen deaths by fever; but the tendency of the alarmed mind is to magnify the danger a hundred fold, if only as an excuse for its own fears, and this disposition should be carefully guarded against. At this moment the situation is grave, but there is still room for the hope that the disease will not be wide-spread, and that it will not become a serious epidemic.

Since the publication of the report of the Medical Society, dated Friday noon, a few new cases of yellow fever have been reported to the Health Officer, and one or two deaths. As is usual at such times almost every case of illness from any cause whatever, is looked upon with suspicion, if not with alarm. This disposition to be frightened, however, we are glad to see, is diminishing, and the public mind is in a fair way, we think, to look calmly and hopefully even at the visitation, and manfully frown down all unnecessary scare, and all disposition to exaggeration."

In its issue of Tuesday morning the *News* adds the following:

"After careful inquiry, we find that the progress of the fever—if progress it can be called—has been so slight since our last issue as to afford no reasonable ground for alarm; and the feeling is gaining ground that we shall, after all, escape an epidemic. The work of pumping out the various low places and cellars which were flowed by the late rains has been prosecuted with such energy that but little now remains for the fire-engines to do in this line. But six or seven applications were made to Major WILLIS, yesterday, for the assistance of the engines, whereas on previous days forty or fifty were common. These have been attended to with promptness. The city is now quite free from stagnant pools, and, with a liberal and energetic use of disinfectants by the authorities, we may calmly await the issue."

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

TRYING THE COMMUNE.

Continued Proceedings of the Versailles Court-Martial—Examination of Trinquet, Regere, Lullier and Others.

Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Today (Aug. 16) at the opening of the Courts-martial at Versailles, a woman of the working classes and a very small boy were examined by the President, and gave evidence to show how the Finances Ministry was set on fire. The woman said that a bomb caused the accident, and that the more the firemen pumped on the flames the fiercer they burned. The inference was that petroleum was used, and not water. The lad, who was about six years of age, declared that he had seen several barrels taken into the building in the early part of May. The Government prosecutor said that he would prove that the notion of burning the Ministry existed at an early epoch, and that inflammable materials had been placed in several public edifices.

THE CASE OF TRINQUET.

TRINQUET, a member of the Commune, who had formerly been a concierge, was then examined, and spoke out his opinions boldly. Asked whether he had voted for the destruction of the Column of Vendome, which crime seems peculiarly heinous to the court, he replied that he was not at the Hotel de Ville on the day its demolition was decided upon, but that had he been there he should decidedly have voted for its downfall. "You are accused," said the president, "of having been present at several executions in your quarter, and of having taken part in the assassination of an officer of the peace called ROTH, who had been arrested by order of the Central Committee." TRINQUET denied this accusation with great ardor, but two witnesses who were called swore to having seen him discharge his pistol at ROTH. The second witness said the victim was on the ground when TRINQUET went up to him and fired. The body was afterward rifled. TRINQUET obstinately denied having committed this crime, expressed his regret that he had not fallen on the top of a barricade, and declared that he accepted the responsibility of all the acts of the Commune except the conflagrations and executions. These, he contended, were arbitrary acts which were not ordered by the Commune, and for which that body should not be held responsible. On TRINQUET's counsel endeavoring to show that his client should not be considered answerable for all the acts of an assembly, the Government prosecutor remarked that the Commune was not an assembly but a Government, and that members of a Government were jointly responsible.

LULLIER'S EXAMINATION.

After TRINQUET, REGERE and the Ex-Midshipman LULLIER were examined before the Court-martial. REGERE is certainly one of the most intelligent and best educated members of the Commune, and, being of a hot temper, it was thought that some exciting passages of arms would take place between him and the President. However, no special charge of any gravity was urged against the prisoner, who, far from exhibiting any ill-humor, was calm and respectful, and even melted to tears when speaking of his friend and ex-colleague LISBONNE, who lies dying of a desperate wound received at a barricade. A good deal of fun was also expected from LULLIER, who evidently has a bee in his bonnet, and people in Court were not wholly disappointed. LULLIER has the features of a British prize-fighter whose career is nearly over; he is a fair man, and it is absurd to see this ex-Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard with one hand in the breast of his coat and the other behind his back, imitating the Great Napoleon. He launched into such a rambling story of his achievements when called upon by the President for an account of his doings that Col. MERLIN had several times to recall him to the business on hand. In the course of a narrative, in which the Central Committee, Committees of Vigilance, the Government of the National Defense, the delegations of Tours and Bordeaux, Gen. LE FLO, M. TROCHU, and GAMBETTA were mixed up in hopeless confusion, the ex-midshipman went on to say that the crowd at Waux-hall demanded that he should assume the chief command on the 16th of March, but he refused, and proposed Gen. GARIBALDI. The prisoner took great credit to himself for the rapid manner in which he drove out the regular troops; he might have crushed them, but he preferred to leave them a hole to escape by, and it was owing to his generous conduct that a large body of troops was able to leave Paris and fall back upon Versailles. In the end, LULLIER was accused of treason, and was thrown into prison, but he had friends in Mazas and escaped; he then turned against his old friends, and was negotiating to sell them when the crisis came.

THE CASE OF REGERE.

A barrister having proved that LULLIER was instrumental in getting Gen. CHANZY and other officers released, the President returned to REGERE. Several witnesses, and among them a priest of the Convent of St. Michel, spoke in the highest terms of this degraded wretch, and showed that he had saved religious establishments from being pillaged, had protected schools, prevented the Luxembourg and the Pantheon from being burned, and had enabled many persons to escape from Paris. But, as the President remarked, because he did not pillage churches, &c., that does not prove him innocent. The prosecution could only bring one witness against REGERE—a gentleman who swore that he had been arrested by REGERE's orders, that he had been robbed of several hundred francs, and that the prisoner with many oaths had declared he was a Versaillaist, and should be shot. But this witness appears before the Court safe and sound, and REGERE explained that he had had him thrown into a cell and had thus saved his life from the National Guards, who were highly incensed with him. This witness appeared greatly exasperated against the prisoner. I should mention that in the middle of REGERE's re-examination the President suddenly asked LULLIER if he recognized as his the kepi with seven silver bands which has been lying on the table in front of Col. MERLIN ever since the trial commenced. When REGERE's case was finished the Court returned to LULLIER, and questioned him about certain sums which had been received from Versailles in order to get up a counter-movement, and it seems LULLIER was engaged in preparing this movement when the troops got into Paris. It was shown that LULLIER had commenced operations, and that the regulars were thus able to enter Batignolles and Montmartre without striking a blow. Looking at the quarter from whence this evidence came, there is no reason to doubt it; and if LULLIER was instrumental in the fall of Montmartre, whose sudden fall without a struggle certainly surprised us in Paris, he deserves a monument rather than a prison.

OLD CATHOLICS.

The Preliminary Meetings at Heidelberg.

The Baden *Landeszeitung* gives the following information with respect to the preliminary meeting of the Old Catholics, at Heidelberg, on the first Saturday and Sunday in August: "Prof. HUBER apologized for the absence of Prof. FRIEDRICH and Dr. VON DOLLINGER, both of whom were prevented from attending. The latter gentleman is at present at Tutzing, in the Bavarian Highlands. He is engaged in preparing a work which is to serve as an exhaustive reply to all the attacks made upon him, since he finds it impossible to answer each pamphlet as it appears. After giving these explanations, Prof. HUBER submitted to the meeting a draft showing the form in which it was proposed that the movement should be organized. A great Congress will be held at Munich toward the end of September, which is to last three days, and include both public and consultative sittings. In the last meetings the aims and purpose of the movement will be distinctly stated, and an invitation to join it published. Prof. VON SCHULTE, of Prague, has promised to speak on this occasion on the infallibility of the Pope. He will endeavor to prove that the new dogma has entirely destroyed the organization of the Church. A number of other eminent men will speak, and it is open to every one to address the Congress, on condition of his submitting the discourse he intends to deliver to the consideration of the Committee fourteen days beforehand. Everything will be avoided that could tend to countenance the idea that ecclesiastical innovations are intended. In the second sitting Mr. ANTON, of Vienna, informed the meeting that the leaders of the movement in Austria and Hungary desired to act in harmony with those of Germany. In his opinion there is every reason to expect success in Austria. In four days after the publication of his address he received communications from more than a thousand families in Vienna who agreed with his views. He hopes to be able to form a congregation in the course of a few weeks. Letters had also been received from Silesia, Styria, Hungary, &c., expressing warm sympathy with the movement. The speaker then asked whether the German leaders intended to confine themselves to opposing the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, or whether they were prepared, while preserving their essentially Catholic character, to introduce further reforms into the Church. The persons at the head of the Austrian movement proposed to adopt the latter course. They intended to reform the liturgy and the dogmata of the Church, and to give the lay element a fuller participation in ecclesiastical matters than had hitherto been granted it. Mr. KELLER, of Aarau, (Switzerland,) put a similar question. In Switzerland the sovereign people would have a voice in deciding the matter. In the original cantons all was still dark, but in other parts all thinking Catholics were opposed to the infallibility of the Pope. He was convinced that if ten priests had the courage openly to express their real opinions, all would go on well. The Jesuits had formerly accused the educated classes of indifference to religious matters; but now that the ancient creed and constitution of the Church were threatened, they found them earnest, united and resolute. The speaker blamed the clergy and the Bishops, whom he accused of servility and subserviency to the Jesuits. Mr. BECK, of Heidelberg, believed that a separation from the infallible Pope was the most important matter. The reconstruction of the Church might safely be left to the future. The Old Catholics formed the true Church, with which the New Catholics had nothing in common. The Legislature must determine their proper positions. Several speakers replied to the questions of the gentlemen from Austria and Switzerland, by referring to the Munich Whitsuntide declaration and to the reply of Dr. VON DOLLINGER to the Hungarians, in which the reforms they advocate are approved. Mr. ANTON and Mr. KELLER expressed themselves satisfied. Mr. BROST, a member of the Swiss Committee of Action, said it was proposed to summon a Swiss congress in September, and hoped it would be attended by Germans. The organization of the movement was then discussed. Munich was chosen as the centre, and it was resolved that a fund should be formed for the purposes of carrying out the intentions of the old Catholics, as well as for the support of priests who had been deprived of their benefices on account of their convictions, and the distribution of pamphlets."

PROTESTANTS OF RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff's Account of His Conference with the Deputation to St. Petersburg.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has published in the Russian official *Government Messenger* of the 11th inst. a report addressed by him to the Emperor on his conference with the Protestant delegates who had come from England, America, and other countries to solicit redress for the grievances of the Germans in the Baltic provinces. Many members of the deputation, he says, made very long speeches, and, although he considered it his duty as a matter of politeness to listen to them patiently, he "will not venture to expose His Majesty to a similar fatigue. The speakers declared that their visit had no political character, and begged the Prince to obtain for them an interview with the Emperor, in order to present him with three addresses—one from the American Protestants; one, drawn up in London, from the Protestants of Europe; and the third "from some Quakers." The Prince observed in reply that the Emperor, like his predecessors, had always adhered to the principles of religious toleration and liberty of conscience; the confidence in His Majesty unanimously expressed by the members of the deputation was therefore a sufficient guarantee of his sentiments, and it is impossible for him to offer them any other guarantee. He added, in regard to the suggestions made by some of the speakers for an alteration in certain of the Imperial laws, that Russia could not permit any foreign interference in such matters. "However important the declaration that no political object is aimed at may be—and I am ready to believe in the entire sincerity of this declaration—the mere fact of a deputation composed of the representatives of various nations having come to His Majesty with such loudly-professed objects, would have the appearance of an intervention in our internal affairs, and we cannot permit even the shadow of such an intervention from any quarter whatever." This declaration, proceeds the Prince, "was received with profound regret, which, however, was expressed in respectful terms." He then declared his readiness to present the American address to the Emperor, upon which the delegate from Geneva asked that the London address might be presented also. This, however, the Prince "most positively" declined to do, on the ground that the assertions contained in the London address about the Church in Esthonia and Livonia rested on "either false or incomplete information," which appeared to him "derived from partial sources, whose trustworthiness must inspire doubt." He then suggested that it would be better not to present the Emperor with any address at all, and this suggestion was accepted by the deputation, who, however, asked a statement in writing of the intention of the Government on the subject. But Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was not to be caught. He was averse, he said, to "all unnecessary written declarations," and he considered it sufficient to have stated the convictions and principles of His Majesty. The meeting then separated, and the Prince observed, in conclusion, that he did not perceive in the delegates "any signs of irritation, though the consciousness of failure was evident." Notwithstanding this, two French and two American members of the deputation, whom he met on the following day, "fervently expressed their recognition of the way in which they had been received, and said that they had just telegraphed to the *Times* an account of their impressions, and of the confidence with which they had been inspired in the lofty qualities of His Imperial Majesty."

NAPOLEON'S FETE DAY.

Celebration of the Anniversary at Chiselhurst.

The 15th of August, says the London *Standard*, was quietly but cordially celebrated at Chiselhurst. Some relatives of the Emperor, several friends, and some persons formerly attached to the Court, had arrived from France to convey the Sovereign who but a year ago still reigned, the expression of their regrets, their homage and their devotion. At 11 o'clock high mass was celebrated in the church of Chiselhurst. It was a touching spectacle to see the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial making their way to the modest village church, followed by some courtiers of misfortune. At 2 o'clock a lunch after the English fashion, was offered to all who had come to Camden House to offer their congratulations upon the fête day of NAPOLEON. The Emperor has received from France upon this occasion a great number of letters and flowers. Two bouquets have profoundly affected him. The one of gigantic dimensions was the result of subscriptions opened at Paris among the merchants, traders and workmen. It was accompanied by a magnificent album, which contained a very sympathetic address, with several hundred signatures. The other bouquet was offered by the officers of the Imperial Guard. The same evening most of the visitors took their departure, and Chiselhurst resumed its habitual repose. It is further stated in the Bonapartist organ, the *Avenir Libéral*, that the Emperor received telegrams from the Prince of WALES, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of Portugal, the King of Sweden, the Queen of Holland and the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN. As many as 1,000 letters and 300 dispatches, it calculates, were sent to the Emperor, besides various presents of flowers, &c., and an address, said to be signed by 6,000 business men in Paris.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

The *Patrie* reports that great military preparations are being made in Russia, and says that the Emperor ALEXANDER, accompanied by Gen. LEFLO, the French Ambassador, visited the camp at Tsarskoe-Selo on the 12th inst. The same journal alleges that Prussia is completing the *cadres* of her regiments, converting or perfecting her armaments, and collecting stores in hitherto unheard-of proportions. The *Patrie* expresses its belief that these preparations on the part of Prussia are aimed against Russia.

A letter from Valencia (Spain) in the *Esperanza* of Madrid, says: "Leprosy has just made its reappearance at Rafelcofer. The Governor of the Province has given orders to the sub-delegate of the Board of Health in the district of Gandia, in which that village is situated, to make a report on the origin of this frightful disease. Fortunately, the disease is not easily propagated, and in consequence the inhabitants feel no uneasiness."

The *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* says: "The Admiralty have resolved to make an example of those officers who are responsible for the stranding of the *Agincourt* on the Pearl Rock, and who have not been dealt with by the Court-martial. Vice-Admiral WELLESLEY and Rear-Admiral WILMOT, with the Captains of the ships in which they carried their flags, have been superseded; and the Senior Navigating Officer of the flag-ship, for advising the course which resulted in the catastrophe, has been placed upon half-pay. These are severe sentences; but the country at large, and the naval Service in particular, will probably not consider them more severe than the circumstances warrant. There was really no excuse for the stranding of the *Agincourt*. It was the plain result of culpable neglect, or of unseamanlike ignorance, or of both combined."

The *Provincial Correspondence* contains a long article upon the meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria. It perceives in this event a pledge for the continuance of good relations between the two neighboring States, and says the expressions of friendship recently exchanged hereby received solemn confirmation. The same journal adds: "A good understanding between Austria and Germany in no way implies any danger or threat to the other Powers. It is a fact that relationship of a personal character dominates over the political relations and is at the same time a guarantee that the union of the two Governments will be a firm support to the peace of Europe."

The report of the Directors of the Submarine Telegraph Company, presented to the meeting on the 22d inst., states that, in consequence of the late war between France and Germany, there was a great reduction in the number of messages transmitted by the French cables. During the last six months the daily average was only 670, being rather less than half the average before the commencement of hostilities. Within the past few weeks, however, there has again been a considerable improvement, which is likely to continue. On the other hand, the traffic by the North Sea and Belgian cables, had increased, which, with a reduction in the expenses, would enable the directors to recommend a dividend at the rate of fifteen per cent. free of income tax, the same as paid the previous half year. The usual proportion of receipts would also be added to the reserve fund. The balance carried forward is £498.

The *Lancet* contains the following article: "We have seen with regret the attacks on the Queen, based on her Majesty's absence from evening entertainments, and on her brief residence in London. Now the fact is—and the more widely this fact is known, and the more plainly it is stated, the better—Her Majesty is not physically capable of bearing the effect of crowded or overheated rooms, or of prolonged residence in London. The effect of entertaining in the evening produces great and immediate discomfort, followed by sleeplessness or disturbed rest and severe headache; and her Majesty rarely visits Buckingham Palace without suffering in a similar manner. The profession will readily, without our entering more fully into so delicate a subject, understand the necessity for her Majesty's medical advisers exercising the greatest diligence to prevent the recurrence of these symptoms. It would appear as if some persons must forget that the Queen is a lady nearly fifty-three years of age, for they talk as if they expected her to possess the same remarkable physical vigor and nerve-power she exhibited twenty years ago."

A telegram received on Aug. 5 by the Galata Board of Health from Tabreez reports the rapid spread of cholera in that city. During the previous week the deaths from the epidemic averaged 200 a day, and when the telegram was dispatched the inhabitants were flying in thousands to the villages toward Oorumiah and Khoi. The intelligence also at Tabreez at the same date was that the famine in the southern provinces, instead of abating, was "worse than ever." The Levant Herald has also been favored with the following extract from a private letter from Teheran by the last Tatar, more than confirming the worst news previously received: "The famine in the southern provinces has been more terrible than we have been led to believe. In Khorassan one-third of the whole population has perished from starvation, and at Ispahan no less than 27,000 souls have succumbed to it. More than this, in the province of Mazanderan, where rice is the staple of life, the prevailing drought has dried up the swamps and caused a complete failure of the rice crop, while the cattle plague has destroyed the greater part of the oxen and buffaloes. A great curse has, in fact, weighed over Persia ever since the Shah's pilgrimage to Kerbela. Cholera, typhus, small-pox, famine, and cattle-plague, have combined to ruin the country."

THE CORNELL CLAIM.

A Mandamus Issued Against Controller Connolly and the Commissioners of the New County Court-House—Motion for a Stay of Proceedings Pending Appeal.

The order of mandamus in the case of CORNELL *vs.* Controller CONNOLLY and the Commissioners of the new Court-house, as settled and signed by Judge SUTHERLAND yesterday, after reciting the substance of the affidavits as already published in the TIMES, is as follows:

Now, therefore, we, being willing that speedy justice be done in this behalf, to him, the said JOHN B. CORNELL, surviving partner of the said late firm of J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, do command and enjoin you, that immediately after the receipt of this writ, you, the said MICHAEL NORTON, THOMAS COMAN, JAMES H. INGERSOLL and JOHN J. WALSH, Commissioners of the new County Court-house in the City of New-York, do make, issue and deliver to RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller of the City of New-York, the written requisition of you, the said Commissioners, upon him, the said Controller, requiring him, the said Controller, to pay, upon the credit of you, the said Commissioners, to the said relator, JOHN B. CORNELL, as surviving partner of the late firm of J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, the sum of $34,725 48, and interest on said amount from the 6th day of December, 1869, to the date of such payment, out of the moneys, sufficient in amount to pay the said sum of $34,725 48, with interest thereon, as aforesaid, which shall or may first be raised and come into his hands under and in pursuance of the authority and direction contained in and given by the said seventh section of the act of the Legislature above mentioned. And we further command and enjoin you, the said RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller of the City of New-York, that immediately after the receipt of this writ, and of the said requisitions from the Commissioners of the County Court-house as aforesaid, you do forthwith take the requisite and proper steps, and commence and carry through with all diligence the requisite and proper proceedings to raise the aforesaid amount of $34,725 48, with interest on the said amount from the 6th day of December, 1869, on stock of the County of New-York as and in the manner authorized and directed by and under the provisions of section 7 of the act of April 19, 1871, herein before set forth; and upon said sum of $34,725 48, with interest thereon, being raised, that you, the said Controller, do pay over, on the credit of the said Commissioners, to the said relator, as surviving partner of the late firm of J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, the said sum of $34,725 48, with interest thereon, from the 6th day of December, 1869, until the date of such payment, lest complainant shall again come to us by your default. And in what manner this, our command, shall be executed, make appear to our said Supreme Court on the first Monday of October, 1871, at a Special Term thereof, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, then and there returning this, our writ.

Witness: Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, Justice of the Supreme Court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, the 31st day of August, 1871.

(Signed,) JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, J. S. C.

In pursuance of a previous adjournment, a motion was made for a stay of proceedings under the order.

Mr. AMBROSE E. MONELL, who appeared on behalf of the Commissioners, addressing the Court, said the order of mandamus having been entered, and notice of appeal on behalf of the Commissioners having been served on the attorney for the relator, he moved that a stay of proceedings be granted pending a decision on appeal.

Mr. TRULL, on behalf of Controller CONNOLLY, said he wished to be understood by the Court as making a similar motion.

Mr. ROBINSON, on behalf of Mr. CORNELL, opposed the motion for a stay. A stay, he said, was a matter which rested in the discretion of the Court, and where the right of the relator is clear, a stay will not be granted. This principle has been decided in a case wherein he, (Mr. ROBINSON,) on behalf of clients, had attached over $100,000 worth of property. In that case he moved for a stay pending an appeal from an order vacating an attachment, but was answered by the Court that it being clear that defendant had a right to its vacation, every moment the attachment remained in force was an invasion of defendant's rights. In the present case his Honor had decided that the right of Mr. CORNELL to the payment of this bill was clear and indisputable, and the only question was, what would be the mode of enforcing that right. By the enforcement of the order of mandamus, which has been decided as the proper remedy, no harm could come to the City. It is well known that Mr. CORNELL is abundantly able to respond at any time, being a man owning largely in real estate, and otherwise abundantly responsible. Moreover, he is willing to give any amount of security which the Court may order as a condition of the immediate enforcement of this order of mandamus. The Controller admits that the claim is a just and fair one, and from the commencement of this proceeding has protested through his counsel that all he desired was to be instructed by the Court as to his proper duty in the premises. But now that the Court has, by its decision, given such direction, and he comes in with the technical objection of an application for a stay, he (Mr. ROBINSON) had become anxious about the interest of his client, and feared that if this stay was granted, by the time the appeal is heard the money will be exhausted and his client get nothing. It seemed to him that honesty and honor on behalf of the Controller would prompt him to pay this bill under the direction of the Court, without interposing any further objection. This opinion he had formed by estimating the future by the history of the past. The papers had stated, and it remained uncontradicted, that former appropriations had been paid out to parties not justly entitled thereto, and there is no guarantee that the present appropriation shall not go in the same way. Upon these considerations he hoped the Court would refuse the application for a stay.

Mr. TRULL, on behalf of the Controller, said that judging the future by the past, in which it appeared that the relator had received $1,400,000, he thought he might not be content with this, pending the decision of the case on appeal. From the beginning to the end of the papers submitted on the motion for a mandamus, it cannot be found that the Controller has ever been demanded by the relator to do an act which he had a right to demand, and which the Controller has refused. How, then, could the Court mandamus the Controller to do an act which he had never refused to do, or which any one had a right to call upon him to do?

Judge SUTHERLAND—They have a right to demand that the Controller shall do what the statute requires him to do, toward payment of this bill. If a stay shall be granted, I think it should be done with a proviso that the Controller or Commissioners shall retain in the meantime sufficient of the appropriation to satisfy this claim, in the event of the order of mandamus being confirmed on appeal. I am disposed to grant a stay if I can only see my way clear that the money shall not be spent.

Mr. TRULL—I think your Honor has no right to assume that the Controller is going to do any thing wrong.

Judge SUTHERLAND—No doubt of it; but my meaning is that, even if this money is spent in a proper way, it should not be so spent in violation of this relator's rights.

Mr. MONELL—The appeal can certainly be disposed of in three months, having a preference on the calendar, both at the General Term and the Court of Appeals.

Judge SUTHERLAND—I suppose it could be heard in November, but if I grant a stay, I must do it upon the assumption that enough of this money shall remain equitably on hand to pay this bill.

Mr. TRULL—Suppose the Controller uses this money to pay other bills equally just as this, can he be regarded as doing wrong?

Judge SUTHERLAND—Yes, he can. The law of equity favors diligence in the prosecution of a right, and this relator has clearly an equitable lien on this money in preference to others who have not yet moved to enforce payment.

Mr. TRULL—This will open the door for millions to follow, and I know it. This takes the shape of an insinuation against the official integrity of the Controller. It looks more like regarding the officials as thieves than otherwise.

Judge SUTHERLAND—Not at all. According to your own statement there may not be enough to pay all.

Mr. TRULL—I have no doubt of it.

Judge SUTHERLAND—Well, hand up your notice of motion, and after consideration I will decide the matter.

Mr. TRULL—When will your Honor decide?

Judge SUTHERLAND—Before the moon rises and sets many times.

Mr. TRULL—How many moons will rise and set, your Honor?

Judge SUTHERLAND—Well, say on Monday next I shall decide, but don't understand me as meaning to insinuate that I am waiting for the moon to have any influence on my decision.

This closed the discussion, the Judge, as he announced, reserving his decision until Monday next.

STEAM-BOAT INSPECTION.

The New Rules and Regulations for the Examination of Steam-Boilers—Additional Guarantees for the Safety of Passengers.

The rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors for the examination of steam-boats are now issued, and copies will be furnished to the Captain or owner of any steam-boat who may apply for them. It should be stated that, so far as ferry-boats are concerned, the Supervising Inspector of this district considers that they will comply with the law by carrying two boats, which must be swung from davits; sixty-four floats on the upper deck capable of sustaining two persons each, and 150 cork life-preservers, which must be distributed in each cabin under the seats, and in plain view of passengers. The following are such of the rules as are of public interest:

RULE I.—Certificates of inspection signed by one local inspector only shall not be considered valid, nor shall the name of a regular inspector be substituted by that of any other person upon any such certificate. This rule also applies to licenses of pilots and engineers.

RULE X.—After applying the hydrostatic test to boilers, the strength of which is owing, in part, to the internal bracing, the inspector shall carefully examine the interior thereof, to ascertain the character and condition of such bracing, and to see what weakness or fracture, if any, may have been disclosed by said test.

RULE XXXIII.—Whenever steamers use a pressure upon their boilers exceeding sixty pounds to the square inch, they shall be inspected as high-pressure steamers and designated as such.

RULE XXXIV.—All steamers on Western rivers which have their boilers so situated that sparks from the fires may be driven back among the freight or other combustible material, shall have a sheet-iron fender extending forward from the fire-doors, not less than two feet at the height of the furnace-fronts, and connecting with the same.

RULE XXXV.—Before a license can be issued to any person to act as a master, mate, pilot, or engineer, he must personally appear before some local board or a supervising inspector for examination according to law.

RULE XXXVII.—Safety-valves attached to the boilers of all steam-vessels hereafter built, shall have an area of not less than twenty square inches for every 500 feet of effective heating surface, (half the flue and all other heating surface being taken as effective,) and shall be so arranged that each boiler on the steamer shall have one separate safety-valve, unless the arrangement is such as to preclude the possibility of shutting off the communication of any boiler with the safety-valve or valves employed. This arrangement shall also apply to lock-up safety-valves, when they are employed.

RULE XXXVIII.—One or more of said safety-valves may be taken wholly from the control of all persons engaged in navigating such vessels and secured by the inspectors, that said safety-valves for the boilers of the smallest vessels shall in no case be less than two inches in diameter, and for larger vessels shall be of such dimensions as shall be deemed by the supervising inspector of the district necessary and proper for the boilers of such vessels, provided that in no case shall the lock-up safety-valves have an area of less than fifteen square inches for every 500 feet of effective heating surface.

RULE XXXIX.—The lock-up safety-valves herein provided for shall, in their mechanism, employ but one lever, or a spring-loaded valve, and must be provided with means to relieve the valve of its pressure from the outside, and that the valves, valve-seats, valve-chambers, pins, and guides to the spindle of the valves, shall be made of composition composed of copper and tin, and that the valve shall be guided to its seat both above and below, and that the case shall be so constructed as to preclude the possibility of obstructing the working of it, either from the interior or exterior of the boilers, one or more of which kind of valves shall be attached to the boilers of all steamers hereafter constructed.

RULE XL.—All steamers now in service, and which are now supplied with lock-up safety-valves, in conformity with the regulations of the former Board of Supervising Inspectors, shall be deemed to have complied with the law relative to lock-up safety-valves.

RULE XLI.—All high-pressure steamers shall have inserted in their boilers plugs of Banca tin, in the following manner, to wit: Cylinder boilers with flues shall have one plug inserted in the top of one flue in each boiler, and also one plug inserted in the shell of each boiler from the inside, immediately below the fire line, and not less than four feet from the forward end of the boilers. All fire-box boilers shall have one plug inserted in the crown of the back connection.

RULE LI.—Every life-preserver adjustable to the body of a person, and that shall be used, or required by law upon any steamer, shall be made of good, sound cork blocks with belts and shoulder-straps attached, so as to preclude the possibility of its being accidentally detached from the body; and every such life-preserver shall be so constructed as to place the cork underneath the shoulders and around the body of the person wearing it. And it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to see by actual examination that every such life-preserver contains at least six pounds of good sound cork. All life-preservers that are not strictly in accordance with this rule shall be condemned by the Inspectors.

RULE LVII.—All ferry-boats of fifty tons or over, carrying passengers, shall be equipped as passenger steamers, in compliance with the law, as, in the opinion of the Inspectors shall be deemed just, according to the average number of passengers carried per trip.

RULE LVIII.—Every steamer of fifty tons and under, carrying passengers, shall have a life-preserver for each passenger she is allowed to carry, and also for each person composing her crew. She shall also have a suitable yawl-boat, with oars and such other equipments as, in the opinion of the Inspectors, the character of the navigation requires; and every canal-boat navigating harbors or rivers, and every yacht or harbor tug, shall be supplied with a yawl-boat of sufficient capacity to carry her crew, and also with a life-preserver for each person on board, except yachts of very small capacity. When a yawl-boat cannot be carried, the Inspectors may substitute other appliances for the same.

RULE LXI.—Every plate used in the construction of boilers for steamers shall be stamped in the following manner, viz., at the diagonal corners, at a distance of about four inches from the edges, and also about the middle of the sheet, with the name of the manufacturer, the place of manufacture, and the number of pounds, tensile strain, it will bear to the square inch.

RULE LXVI.—Every steamer, when under way, shall be under the immediate control and management of a first-class pilot, who shall have a license as such, and every such pilot shall be limited in his license to the particular service to which he is adapted.

RULE LXVII.—All steam registers shall be so constructed as to be operated wholly by the pressure of steam in the boilers to which said steam registers are attached: that their mechanism shall be inclosed in a metal case, so arranged as to preclude the possibility of its being interfered with from the outside, and be secured by a lock or such other device as the Board of Supervising Inspectors shall approve; said steam registers shall be provided with a suitable stop-cock to shut off the steam from the register in case of necessity, and said stop-cock shall be so placed and arranged as to be secured or locked by the same device or lock employed to secure the register from the interference of unauthorized persons. The front or face of all registers shall be of heavy glass, so as to enable passengers and others to observe at all times the pressure of steam. The number of times the working pressure allowed has been exceeded, and the highest point attained, may be registered either upon a continuous strip of paper under a pencil moved by the variations in the pressure of steam, or by hands, or pointers, moving over a dial-plate or plates, arranged and graduated for that purpose.

RULE LXVIII.—Steam-registers recording the number of times the working pressure has been exceeded by a graduated dial-plate or plates, with hands or pointers moving over the same, shall be so constructed as not to necessitate the pressure of steam falling, to exceed two and a half pounds below the working pressure, in order to record the next excess. And all steam-registers shall be so constructed as to record each excess of more than two and a half pounds above the working pressure allowed for low-pressure boilers, and five pounds above the working pressure allowed for high-pressure boilers. And each steam-register attached to either high or low-pressure boilers, shall be capable of recording ten pounds above the test pressure.

RULE LXIX.—All steam-registers shall be placed in conspicuous places under the direction of inspectors, who shall also prescribe the manner in which steam-registers shall be attached to boilers or steam-pipes.

RULE LXX.—It shall be the duty of all inspectors, before issuing a certificate of inspection to any steamer, to ascertain by actual test that the steam-register required by law is in accordance with the foregoing rules.

RULE LXXI.—Feed-water shall not be admitted into any low-pressure boilers at a less temperature than 100 degrees, and shall be so admitted in all cases above the fire-box, and under no circumstances shall cold water be admitted into any boilers while hot on board steamers within the jurisdiction of this Board.

RULE LXXII.—Feed-water shall not be admitted into any high-pressure boiler on board of any steam vessel within the jurisdiction of this Board at a less temperature than 180 degrees.

RULE LXXIII.—It shall be the duty of all inspectors to immediately suspend or revoke the license of all engineers who shall willfully violate either of the above rules; and inspectors shall in all cases, before granting certificates of inspection, know that steamers are provided with suitable appliances for heating said feed-water to not less than the prescribed temperature, when the main engine or engines are not in motion, and the feed is supplied by doctors or donkey pumps.

Suicide of a Clown—Further Particulars.

As already briefly mentioned, the dead body of CHARLES PARKER, one of the clowns attached to BARNUM's circus, was found in some underbrush, near Schenectady, on Tuesday. When first discovered, the body was lying with face downward, and in the right hand was clasped a pocket-knife, open and bloody. The throat was cut in three places, the jugular vein being severed, and on the right cheek, near the mouth, was another cut. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, and it is supposed had lain in the underbrush since Friday night, on which day BARNUM's show exhibited in that city. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that death resulted from wounds inflicted by the deceased's own hands. The body was removed to the County-house, and W. C. COUP, manager of BARNUM's show, was telegraphed to, to learn what disposition should be made of the body. Mr. COUP immediately replied, sending the address of PARKER's wife, who lives at Pottstown, Penn., and telling them to notify her and keep the body until claimed by his family. A telegram was sent to his wife, and a reply received saying that PARKER's father-in-law would come immediately for the body. Mr. COUP arrived in the city on Wednesday to look after the body, and see that it is properly disposed of. PARKER was about twenty-eight years of age, and was one of the most successful performers of his class. The manager says he had never appeared in the ring in connection with BARNUM's circus, having joined it at Glen's Falls, only a few days previous to its exhibition in Schenectady. He had been on a spree ever since he joined the company, and the managers refused to allow him to appear in the ring, and had threatened to have him locked up unless he quit drinking. During the afternoon and evening he kept his room at the hotel, but, at the close of the evening performance, he was discovered to be missing, and as he could not be found when the company left the city, Manager COUP requested the Police to lock him up if they found him, and keep him until he recovered from the effects of his spree. Mr. PARKER, although not an habitual drinker, had indulged in liquor to great excess, and it is supposed that he ended his life while laboring under temporary insanity occasioned by excessive drinking.

THE CITY AGAINST THE TIMES.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The latest phase of the quarrel between the NEW-YORK TIMES and the Tammany Ring will be watched with more anxious interest in the possible result than has been felt in any portion of the preliminary contest. In the latter there was involved the simple matter of the conviction of a gang of audacious thieves; but in the present struggle the question will be settled whether it is possible for a few scoundrels, who, by fraud, have acquired power and wealth, to use those weapons to destroy a free Press which dares to denounce their crimes. If the plea of Tammany were offered in any other community but that which is ruled by these Democratic ruffians, it would be impossible to entertain for a moment a doubt of its scornful rejection by the Courts. But we are by no means hopeful that justice can be done in New-York City between a powerful and corrupt political organization and a bold and honest newspaper. The Tammany Ring has its retainers upon the Bench, and it can pack them into a jury-box. We have had too many proofs recently of the fact that Judges who owe their allegiance to such authority will not hesitate to distort the law, or to defy it upon occasion, so that they may serve their masters faithfully.

But even if the Ring does not succeed in obtaining a decision in its favor, and a consequent ejectment of the proprietors of the TIMES from their property, honestly bought and paid for, it has a method of assault almost as hurtful in its consequences as absolute ruin. There is good reason for believing that it is the intention of the Ring to have a receiver appointed to take possession of the TIMES establishment while the litigation is in progress. This individual will, of course, be a creature of Tammany, and upon the plea that the City will claim rent for years that have passed, he will hold the presses and all the material of the concern, so that the machinery of the establishment will be useless during a suit which will be protracted perhaps for years. This is the object at which the Ring is aiming, without doubt, and the chances are very much in favor of its success, unless the TIMES can secure some assistance from Judges who cannot be corrupted. The scheme is cunningly devised for revenge. It exhibits a diabolical ingenuity of malice which is as creditable to the wit of its authors as it is shameful and wicked.

Of course the TIMES intends to make a sturdy resistance to this last movement of its desperate enemies. It has fought them gallantly and well in the past, and we do not fear that it will in this contest conduct itself so as to deserve in even a larger sense than at present the gratitude and hearty respect of all good men. But it will be shameful if this newspaper is permitted to enter this contest alone. However bravely it may play its part, the game is an uneven one; the odds are fearfully against it. It has to struggle against the whole political power of the State of New-York; against corrupt Judges, purchased attorneys and packed juries and against the vast millions of money that have been stolen from the people. We say that the respectable citizens of New-York ought to make the cause of this newspaper their own, and give it hearty, liberal, earnest support in its struggles. The apathy which the decent people of that City have displayed throughout this whole conflict is not creditable. It looks very much like cowardice. It looks as if the whole population trembled at the frown of Tammany and its threat of extra heavy assessments, and dared not do its duty. There is not another community in the country that would not have acted boldly and decidedly against such a gang of outlaws as the Tammany Ring long ago. But if A. T. STEWART, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and men of that class are even willing to submit to theft of their property, they cannot afford, and the mass of the people cannot afford to permit the Press to be muzzled in the way that the Ring proposes to muzzle the TIMES. The cause of that journal is their cause, also, and the cause of justice, honesty, good government and social safety. The war of the TIMES was waged, not in its own behalf, but in behalf of every decent man in the community; and if the public Press is to be punished because it exposes gigantic crimes committed against the whole body of citizens, the community will be the real sufferer at last. There will be nothing to bar the way to such lawlessness and demoralization that society will find no relief but in violent revolution. There are public men, in every community, who are restrained from preying upon society and from destroying every tie that holds society together, only by the certain knowledge that they cannot take the first step in crime without being exposed by the newspapers.

The TIMES has done the Tammany Ring and its servant, the Democratic Party, a mortal injury, and society has profited enormously by the service. Now let the honest men in New-York City rally around that journal, and help it to beat back the ruffians who are trying to crush it, and let the Press of that City, which is not bought and paid for by Tammany, enlist in the same good work, forgetting for the time its petty differences in its determination to strike one good, hearty blow for the principles which make its existence possible. If there is such a united effort as this the Tammany Ring will be beaten; if there is not, we sadly fear that it will have another infamous victory.

From the National Standard (New-York.)

A suit of ejectment has been brought against the NEW-YORK TIMES by the City authorities, on the remarkable plea that the ground upon which the TIMES building is erected belongs to the City, having many years ago been leased by it to certain persons for religious purposes, on the condition that it should revert to the City when no longer used in the prescribed manner. Of all the disreputable schemes that baffled Tammany has yet conceived to cover its shame or to intimidate its opponents, this last is the most infamous. That it is prompted by the smarting sense of its inability to meet its fearless and energetic assailant upon any other field, and the desire to inflict upon it as great a pecuniary injury as possible for its unmasking of its gigantic frauds, admit of no doubt. The animus of the entire proceeding is well illustrated by a recent utterance of Mayor HALL, who—in speaking of the ground upon which the TIMES building is erected, with an impudence, considering the circumstances, perhaps not hitherto paralleled—said: "It was designed for the uses of God, but has fallen into the hands of the emissaries of Satan." Yet additional evidence of the invidiousness and purposed annoyance of the proceedings is the twofold fact that, although nearly twenty years have elapsed since the ground ceased to be used for religious purposes, no word of objection has been made to its title until the present time, and that, although a part of the same tract about which the difficulty is made is occupied by the buildings of the *World* and various others, no suits have been brought against any except the TIMES. But, secure in the justice of its claim, the City having distinctly sold its right to the property in question, that gallant journal ceases not a moment in dealing those effective blows which are hopelessly involving the once powerful Tammany clique in ruin, preferring even the loss of honestly acquired property to an abandonment of its righteous struggle. But wily and successful as the Ring has been, in this wanton assault it is evident that it has overreached itself. Had the TIMES basely yielded to the blandishments or threats of the plunderers of the City Treasury, this action, without the shadow of legality, never would have been heard of, and this fact is patent to the public. Debauched as may be the plunder-laden officials of our City and their followers, the freedom of the Press is yet too dear to every intelligent citizen to suffer it to be causelessly violated with impunity; and this attempt to muzzle a journal whose fearless utterances have thrilled to the furthest limits of the land, cannot but recoil with fatal effect upon its morally convicted assailants.

From the Chicago Tribune.

If it were possible for the two Halls of New-York (OAKEY and Tammany) to devise any scheme to make the Republican factions in that City throw aside their differences and unite in a supreme effort, which could not be otherwise than successful, to utterly demolish the two Halls aforesaid, the proposed action of ejectment against the NEW-YORK TIMES would suffice for the purpose. This newspaper, in the discharge of a public duty, exposed a series of gigantic frauds upon the tax-payers of New-York, perpetrated by the two Halls aforesaid, and now, in revenge, the latter pretends that there was some informality in the sale of the Brick Church property, and, having a corrupt and pliant judiciary, they threaten to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the TIMES and its assets, on a fictitious claim for ground rent. In other words they threaten to suppress the TIMES newspaper. By such silly threats they add daily to the circulation and cash receipts of the TIMES, more than any Receiver could squeeze out of it. And they compel all other newspapers and all good citizens to make common cause with the TIMES in an effort to rescue society from intolerable calamities, of which it is evident this raid upon a newspaper is only the beginning. That the two "Halls" are suffering more than mortal anguish has been plain for some time past. They have got the money of the tax-payers, it is true; but they have lost everything that makes money worth having—honor, friends, social position—and in place of these they have achieved curses both loud and deep. Let them go on with their receivers and their perjured judgments a few weeks longer, and if they do not come to a rope's end it will be because New-York has lost the proverbial courage of a cornered spaniel.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
27—Reiser vs. Reiser.
78—Edey vs. Persch.
118—Bonney vs. Bonney.
119—In re Sturtevant.

Nos.
120—Erie Railway Co. vs. Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg R. R. Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
6675—McGowan vs. Buckley.
7062—Payne vs. Archer.
7089—Partier vs. Martelet.

Nos.
7170—Thompson vs. Winters.
7090—Scott vs. Goodwin.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 31

By Judge Sutherland.

George Johnson *vs.* **Mary Harland et al.**; original order modified, &c.

In re Johannah Rohner, an alleged lunatic; reference ordered to inquire, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 31.

By Judge Spencer.

Daniel W. Richards et al. *vs.* Rufus W. Leavitt et al.; order for commission granted.

William Heinmuller *vs.* John C. Abbott; case settled.

Gustavus A. Fudickar *vs.* Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion for continuance granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 31.

Before Judge Sutherland.

HABEAS CORPUS—IMPRISONMENT OF A YOUNG GIRL.

In re Mary Ann Heffernan.—The petitioner in this case, a young girl, arrived here in 1868, and was transferred to the custody of David Scott from Ward's Island. She remained in the custody of Mr. Scott until within a few days, when, having accompanied him to Castle Garden, she was taken possession of against her will by Bernard Cassidy, the Superintendent, who said he would send her to the House of the Good Shepherd, but who subsequently said he had sent her to Ward's Island. The present application was for a writ of habeas corpus to compel Cassidy, or the Matron at Ward's Island, to produce the girl before the Court. Judge SUTHERLAND granted the writ, making it returnable to-morrow.

Base-Ball—Mutual vs. Rockford.

The fifth game of the series between the Mutual and Rockford clubs, which was played on the Union Grounds yesterday in the presence of about 300 spectators, resulted, as was generally anticipated, in the signal defeat of the Mutuals. The Rockfords had out all of their nine except HASTINGS, their fine catcher, who was sick, BARKER—a fine player—taking his place. The Mutuals took the field with their full team, but in the second innings, MILLS, who is in no condition to play, had to retire, and FLEET was placed in the nine, FERGUSON going behind. It was not until the eighth inning that the Mutuals could score a run, and they barely earned one in the entire game. The Rockfords played a splendid fielding and batting game, and decidedly outplayed their adversaries at nearly every point and won a most creditable victory. Apparently the Mutuals are in a very demoralized condition, and unless they rally during September their chances for regaining their lost ground will be very poor. The following is the score of the match:

MUTUAL.	R.	IB.	PO.	A.	ROCKFORD.	R.	IB.	PO.	A.
Hatfield, 3d b	1	0	0	4	Mack, 1st b	4	4	18	0
Patterson, l. f	1	1	0	0	Anson, 3d b	1	3	0	2
Start, 1st b	1	1	15	0	Fisher, p	1	0	1	1
Wolters, p	0	0	1	4	Barker, c	0	1	1	4
Eggler, c. f	0	0	3	1	Addy, 2d b	1	1	1	1
Fleet, r. f	0	0	0	1	Stires, r. f	1	1	1	
Ferguson, c	0	1	7	0	Ham, l. f	2	2	1	0
Pearce, s. s	0	0	0	7	Palmer, s. s	2	2	1	9
Higham, 2d b	1	2	1	2	Bird, c. f	2	3	4	1
Total	4	8	27	19	Total	14	19	27	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4
Rockford	3	3	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	—14

Umpire—Mr. MARTIN, of the Eckford Club.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Mutual, 4; Rockford, 5.
Runs Earned—Mutual, 0; Rockford, 8.
Total Fielding Errors—Mutual, 20; Rockford, 11.

The Rockfords play the Atlantics today on the Capitoline Grounds, and the Cleveland nine play the Eckfords on the Union Grounds.

The return game of the series between the Excelsior and Athletic Brooklyn amateur clubs took place on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday, and the result of the contest was the signal success of the Excelsiors, 23 to 5, who played a fine fielding and batting game.

Suicide of a German Drug Clerk.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning CHAS. ROLFF, a German, twenty-five years of age, committed suicide by taking fifteen grains of morphine in his sleeping-room, attached to the drug-store of SPANGENBERG & BOETTCHER, No. 508 Third-avenue, where he had been employed as a clerk for the six weeks previous. It appears that after taking the poison ROLFF sent for his brother to come to him, as he was sick, and when the latter arrived he immediately sent for two physicians, but the patient was beyond recovery, and died in a short time. The bottle, which had contained a solution of morphine, found beside his bed, told plainly enough how death had been produced, but nothing could be learned of the cause inducing him to commit self-destruction. No one had noticed anything peculiar in the demeanor of the clerk, nor had any one ever heard him threaten to take his life. Late on the night the deed was committed Capt. HEDDEN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, stepped into the drug-store to get a glass of soda-water, and had considerable conversation with ROLFF, who served him. At that time the clerk appeared not only entirely rational but in excellent spirits. Coroner HERRMAN will hold an inquest in the case.

The Indictments Against the Officials of the Staten Island Ferry Company.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday at noon, the Grand Jury came into Court, and having disposed of the bills before them, were discharged for the day by the Recorder. They will reassemble this morning, when the special indictments drawn up by Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN against Messrs. VANDERBILT and BRAISTED, the President and Superintendent of the Staten Island Ferry Company, and ROBINSON, the engineer of the *Westfield*, charging them with negligence, which resulted in the explosion of the boiler of that steam-boat and the consequent death of over one hundred persons, will be presented for consideration. The evidence taken before the Coroner has been under investigation for some days, and it is understood that the bills will be brought into Court at an early hour today.

Commissioners of Docks.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday, when the report of the Auditing Committee was submitted recommending the payment of an aggregate amount of $81,748, embracing $30,752 for a floating derrick; $1,489 for rent of offices; $839 for repairs of tug-boat; $5,860 for cement; $12,692 for lumber; $3,788 for piles; $8,989 for stone for the Battery extension; $3,500 for repairing mud scows, and $1,887 for bolts and spikes. The tonnage of the vessels in the harbor on the 26th inst. was stated to aggregate 244,752, of which 106,614 were on the North River and 138,138 on the East River. The Board then went into executive session and adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 31.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..118⅝
75,000 do......s3.118⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113¾
500 do...small.113⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.111
50,000 U. S. 5s, Cur..b3.116⅜
20,000 do........116⅛
2,000 Tenn. St 6s, o. c. 75⅛
10,000 do. bet. call. 74½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 75
10,000 do. bet. call. 75
2,500 Va. St. 6s, new. 70
3,500 Va. St. 6s, old. c. 62
11,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.. 58
11,000 Mo. State 6s.... 97⅛
6,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bds. 98½
2,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st. 95
10,000 Cen. Pac. R. G. bs. 101
1,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st. 89⅞
1,000 do........ 89⅝
15,000 do........ 89⅞
10,000 Un. Pac. 10s inc. 87
3,000 B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s S. F. bds... 97½
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st 98
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.... 92
25,000 M. & E. Con. bs. 93¾
5,000 O. & M. Cons. bs. 94
9,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st bs 91¾
8,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d. 80
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 88¾
10,000 do........ 89
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 C 96
3,000 N. J. So. 1st..... 75
3 Bk. St. N. Y.....113
600 Spring M. Coal.... 74
100 Cons. Coal of Md... 42¾
100 do... bet. call. 42⅜
100 Adams Ex....... 84¾
40 do......... 84½
20 do......b3. 85

500 W. U. Tel......... 61⅞
100 do....... b3. 62
500 do... bet. call. 62
400 do........... 61¾
100 Mariposa Pf........ 6⅛
100 do......... 6
25 Wells-Fargo Ex... 51½
100 Wells-F. Ex. scp.. 2⅜
100 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 57¾
10 do......... 57½
25 do......... 57⅜
500 N. Y. C. & H. R. b3. 99⅜
100 do....... 99⅛
100 Erie Railway..... 31⅛
600 do... bet. call. 31⅜
400 do......... 31¼
100 Clev. & P. R....... 121⅛
200 Harlem R......... 131⅛
100 do......... 131⅛
300 do......... 131
1400 L. S. & M. So..... 111⅛
400 do......s3. 111⅛
200 do......s3. 111⅛
200 do......... 111⅛
2800 do... bet. call. 111⅞
1000 do......... 111⅞
100 Chi. & N. W. R.... 71⅛
100 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 111⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. R..... 62⅞
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 81⅛
500 Tol., W. & W. R.... 67
600 do......... 66⅞
300 do......... 67
100 P., Ft. W. & C. gtd. 100
100 Ohio & Miss.... b. c. 46
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf..... 79
50 Mor. & Essex R... 94⅛
400 H. & St. J. R...... 75
100 H. & St. J. Pf...... 85⅛
500 C., C. & I. C. R..... 20½
200 do......... 20¼
300 Del., L. & W.. b. c. 109⅛
25 N. Y. & N. H. b. c. 153

SECOND BOARD.

$60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.n.113⅛
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C.. '65.114⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.c.113⅛
7,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 111⅛
62,000 Missouri 6s...... 97⅛
14,000 M. & Es. C. bds... 93⅛
5,000 U. P. R. 1st M'g. 90
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. bds. 84
500 Quicksilver Pf..... 21
300 W. U. Tel... bet. c. 62
100 Adams Express.... 85⅛
25 do......... 85⅛
500 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 53
100 A. M. U. Ex......... 57⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. bs. 99⅛
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 95⅛
100 Erie Railway, b. c. 31⅛
100 Harlem R. R....... 131
100 L. S. & M. S. R. b. c. 111⅛

200 Panama R., bet. c. 72
400 Union Pacific R.... 33⅛
500 do......... 33⅛
500 do... bet. call. 33⅛
200 Clev. & Pitts. R..... 122
200 do......... 121⅛
500 Chi. & N. W. R. b. c. 71⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 92
200 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R. 90⅛
200 Chi. & R. I. R...... 111⅛
10 do......... 111⅛
300 do.... bet. call 111⅛
300 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 82
100 Tol., Wab. & W., c. 67⅛
200 Del., L. & W. R.... 109⅛
400 Ohio & Miss. R.... 46⅛
100 H. & St. J. R..... 75⅛
200 Chic. Bur. & Q. R. 138

THURSDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

There were no less than forty-seven bidders for the $1,000,000 or more Gold advertised by the Treasury, for noon today. Their bids aggregated $10,234,000. The Department at Washington telegraphed to the Assistant Treasurer to sell only the $1,000,000 advertised. The Secretary is in Massachusetts, and we presume he left no discretionary authority with his Assistant on the subject. There is no surprise felt that so much Gold should be wanted as $10,000,000 to pay current and prospective Customs, to say nothing of the sums needed to facilitate the ordinary operations in Exchange. There is quite as little astonishment felt that the price in the open market should have gone up, at once, to 113 ℘ cent. on the announcement of the award of only one-tenth the sum total bid for. The result and its consequences are to be regretted, but as the speculators in the Gold Room seem to have taken the measure of the Secretary of the Treasury in parting with the smallest possible sums per week of his rapidly accruing surplus from Customs, the wonder is that they do not improve their advantage to force even higher rates from the Importers, the best customers of the Treasury in our foreign trade. In the month of August, the sum paid into the New-York Office of the Treasury for Customs Duties is $17,500,000, and at the outports, about $7,000,000 or $7,500,000. Of these large sums, the Secretary has sold only $7,000,000, and proposed to prepay $4,800,000 September Gold Interest, not one-half of which has been presented. In September the Customs at all the ports will no doubt exceed $20,000,000. What the sales of the Treasury may be is not yet known or surmised, but beyond these sales there is no means of relieving the Gold Market by the prepayment or Interest. It is hoped, however, that the Secretary will offer to prepay, and thus stop the Interest on the 5-20s of 1862, which he will advertise to-morrow for redemption on the 1st of December. This would probably bring forward a number of the Domestic holders to accept the Gold while the premium upon it is more tempting than it is likely to be in December. It is intimated that the call for redemption will be for $152,000,000 of the original issues of the 5-20s of 1862—that is for the whole of the First Series of Coupon Bonds, amounting to $100,000,000, of which about $82,000,000 are still outstanding, and $52,000,000 of the first numbers of Registered Certificates of 1862, of which only about $18,000,000 have not heretofore been transferred out of the original numbers, or sold to the Sinking Fund, or converted into the New 5 ℘ cent. Loan. The net amount, therefore, to be paid out in Gold on the first of December, (or sooner if anticipated,) is $100,000,000, and we understand that the Secretary is prepared to apply at least $20,000,000 of his Gold surplus proper to these redemptions, aside from the avails in Gold in London and New-York of the recent negotiation, part of which will go into other classes of 5-20s, voluntarily exchanged by the National Banks. The sales of Gold this Afternoon closed at 112⅞@113 ℘ cent. The following are the awards by the Treasury today:

White, Morris & Co.
$10,000....112.64
10,000....112.65
30,000....112.67
50,000....112.69
Martin & Runyon.
10,000....112.70
10,000....112.68
10,000....112.66
10,000....112.64
Fred Brown.
50,000....112.77
50,000....112.65
Mitchell & Newbold.
50,000....112.64
Robert Balie.
200,000....112.65⅛
Greenebaum Bros. & Co.
10,000....112.65
10,000....112.64

Duff & Tienken.
$50,000....112.64⅛
Ed. Sweet & Co.
15,000....112.72
John A. Zerega & Co.
40,000....112.63⅛
50,000....112.64
50,000....112.65⅛
20,000....112.64 1-10
Julius Moeler.
20,000....112.65⅛
15,000....112.63⅛
Chas. Unger & Co.
195,000....112.63⅛
Trevor & Colgate.
25,000....112.64
Lange, Boell & Arming.
10,000....112.64
$1,000,000

The Exchange on London is down to 108⅜@108⅝ ℘ cent. 60 days, and 109@109½ ℘ cent. short sight. The market is very dull, for while there is a scarcity of Bills outside the regular or leading drawers, the demand is inconsiderable from the Importers in the present condition of the Gold market. The cheap rates of Money in Europe make it a matter of indifference with most of the Importers as to whether they remit at present or later in the season. There is, however, a large class of London credits used in the Indies and in South America in the purchase of Merchandise for this market, which have to be settled in New-York at maturity.

Money is 3@5 ℘ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, and 5@7 ℘ cent. on Merchant paper. Prime names sixty days to four months, are taken at 5@6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum.

A decided activity on the Stock Exchange today seems to be the precursor of the good time in September among the *Bulls* in the Railways and Miscellaneous Stocks, which has been anticipated as likely to come in with the Fall months. The revival in several of the leading Stocks in the last few days, and the tendency shown to gradually extend the movement over the general list, would really appear to promise a buoyant month. The Brokers are also happy in the early prospect of better quarters in which to transact the business of the Exchange than they have been compelled for several months to occupy. The commodious, as well as elegant improvements in the Stock Exchange building will be completed in a week or two. The Public Funds were again strong in prices, but with less business than yesterday. The Pacific Railway Mortgages are up to 101⅛@101⅜ for the Centrals and 90@91⅛ for the Unions. The Stock of the Union Pacific advanced to 33⅞ ℘ cent., and Lake Shore to 112⅛@112⅜ ℘ cent. The latter is nearly 2 ℘ cent. higher than last night. The Executive Committee of the Road are in conference in this City in regard to the Scrip division of new Stock, but no conclusion was announced up to 4 o'clock this Afternoon. The interest in Wabash, Reading, Erie, Pittsburg, New-York Central and Harlem was continued from yesterday, and the buoyancy extended today to Ohio and Mississippi and North-West Common. The Express Stocks are higher. Adams, 85⅛ ℘ cent.; Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail steady.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night; the Railways in active demand and firm in prices:

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 31.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	114¼	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅛	113⅞
American Gold	112⅝	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99⅛	99⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	95⅛	95⅜
Reading	115⅛	115¼
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛
North-west Common	71	71⅜
North-west Preferred	92	91⅞
Pacific Mail	53⅛	53⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	82⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅛	62⅛
Lake Shore	111	112⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	46⅛
Toledo and Wabash	67⅛	67⅜
Western Telegraph	61⅛	62⅛
Erie	31	31⅜
Union Pacific	32⅛	34⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31.

Gold receipts	$654,875 95
Gold payments	69,516 06
Gold balance	65,824,716 03
Currency receipts	214,547 92
Currency payments	1,932,198 78
Currency balance	7,299,446 88
Customs	654,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	117	5-20 coup., '67	113⅛
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	10-40 reg	111
5-20 coup., '64	114⅛	10-40 coup	111⅛
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	6s Currency	116⅛
5-20 coup., '65, n. i	113⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	75	Rhode Island 6s	101½
Tenn. 6s, new bds	75	Alabama 5s	68
Virginia 6s, old	63	Alabama 8s	100
Va. 6s, new bds	70	Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O	48
Va. 6s, reg., old	52½	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, Consol. bds	65½	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Va. 6s, Deferred bds	29½	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	44	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. Car. Fdg. Act. '66	35	Indiana 5s	100
N. Car. Special Tax	19	Michigan 6s, '73	101
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	57½	N. Y. Reg. B. L	108⅛
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct	61	N. Y. Coup. B. L	108⅛
Missouri 6s	97⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	107⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss	96	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	107⅛
La. 6s, Levee bds	71	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	107⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary	74	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	107⅛
La. 8s of 1910	92	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	107⅛
California 7s	112⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	107⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. R. Cen. 6s, '83	93⅛	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div	86⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E	90	Tol. & Wab. Eq. bds	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	90	Tol. & Wab. Cons. Conv	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101⅛	Han. & Naples 1st	87⅛
Erie 1st M. Ex	101	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92
Erie 1st Ind	95	Gt. West. 2d, '93	87⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79	97⅛	Qu. & Tol. 1st, '90	87
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	86⅛
Erie 4th 7s, '80	89	Gal. & Chi. ex	100
Erie 5th 7s, '88	88	Gal. & Chi. 2d	98
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	94	Chi. R. I. & Pac	103
Long Dock Bonds	91⅛	Morris & Essex 1st	104
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	99
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F	102
Harlem 1st 7s	102⅛	N. J. Cen. new bds	101⅛
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101
M. Cent. 1st 8s, '82	120	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	104
C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st	112	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F	95
Mich. S. 7 ℘ ct. 2d	99	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c	103	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	100⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	83
Cen. Pacific bds	101	Chi. & Alt. Inc	95
Union Pac. 1st bds	89⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	83⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons	94
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	87	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94
Bell. & S. I. R. 1st 8s	97	St. L. & I. M. 1st	91⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	106
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	86	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	95⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc	77	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st	96
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	92⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st	95
Chi. & N. W. C. bds	92⅛	Joliet & Chicago 1st	106
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds	91	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	89⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98	Tol., P. & W. E. D	89⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv	104	Tol., P. & W. 2d	79⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st	102	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Del., L. & W. 2d	99	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	85
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex	96		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	American Exchange	116⅛
Merchants'	120	Chatham	166
Mechanics'	135	Bank of the Republic	118⅛
Union	135	Bank of N. America	107⅛
America	148	Hanover	104⅛
City	225	Metropolitan	140
Tradesmen's	151	Market	120
Butchers' & Drovers'	140	Nassau	108⅛
Gallatin National	125	Importers' & Traders'	188
Merchants' Exchange	100	Manuf. & Merchants'	101
Leather Manuf'rers	185	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100
Seventh Ward	107	Central National	106
State of New-York	112⅛	Second National	180
Commerce	117	Fourth National	114⅛
Ocean	94	Gold Exchange	79
Mercantile	126	Bank. & Brokers' Ass	90

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	Asked
City 6s, new	102	Sales
Camden and Amboy	128⅛	Sales
Pennsylvania Central	62⅛	62⅛
Reading	115⅛	Sales
Lehigh Valley	62	Sales
Catawissa Preferred	50	Sales
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	28⅛
Northern Central	41⅛	42
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛	Sales
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91⅛

The business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in August, was as follows:

July 31, 1871, by balance		$67,059,180 48
Receipts during the month—		
On account of Customs	$17,545,239 61	
On account of gold notes	2,334,000 00	
On account of internal revenue	459,838 79	
On account of three ℘ cent. certificates	5,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department	203,490 69	
On account of transfers	9,505,941 43	
On account of Patent fees	2,433 50	
On account of miscellaneous	7,287,205 99	
On account of disbursing accounts	9,306,065 84	
On account of Assay Office	95,099 33	
On account of interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	1,955,654 12	
In currency	600 00	—48,700,069 30
Total		$115,759,249 78
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$29,659,997 58	
Post-office drafts	251,467 41	
Disbursing accounts	8,698,685 76	
Assay Office	239,774 92	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	2,044,250 07	
In currency	26,760 00	—40,920,935 74
Balance		$74,838,314 04
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$60,528,220 70	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	12,254,563 23	
Balance to credit Assay Office	2,018,097 56	
Balance to credit interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	18,742 55	
In currency	18,690 00	—74,838,314 04
Receipts for Customs in the month of August, 1871		$17,545,239 61
Receipts for Customs in the month of August, 1870		15,645,266 64
Increase in the month of August, 1871		$1,899,972 97

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Aug. 31, 1871:

Deposits of gold		$721,000 00
Foreign coin	$10,000	
Foreign bullion	45,000	
United States bullion	666,000	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		227,000 00
Foreign coins	5,000	
Foreign bullion	15,000	
United States bullion, (contained in gold)	7,000	
United States bullion, (Colorado)	18,000	
United States bullion, (Montana)	1,500	
United States bullion, (Lake Superior)	100,000	
United States bullion, (Nevada)	65,000	
United States bullion, (Nebraska)	15,500	
Total deposits—Payable in bars	$530,000	
Total deposits—Payable in coins	418,000	—948,000 00
Gold bars stamped		286,485 29
Silver bars stamped		182,099 05
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		19,781 61

Messrs. FRANK & GANZ, the Bankers of the new Chicago and South-western Road, (indorsed in its negotiations abroad by the Chicago and Rock Island Company,) received a telegram this morning advising that the road was completed through its entire length yesterday afternoon. The trains will be running the 267 miles from Washington, Iowa, where the Road connects with the Rock Island, to Leavenworth, Kansas, next week. The whole enterprise has been carried through with extraordinary promptness, considering the length of the Road and the amount of capital, chiefly foreign, involved in the rapid construction of the Road.

The coupons of the Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Eight ℘ Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid on presentation at the Banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., No. 25 Nassau-street.

BANK OF FRANCE—AUG. 17.

	Francs. Aug. 10.	Francs. Aug. 17.
Capital of Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits, act 1857	7,316,360	7,345,954
Reserve Bank & Branches	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed Property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Circulation	1,966,722,980	1,970,301,520
Circulation to order	18,151,992	17,142,634
Treasury Creditor	373,097,546	395,037,087
Dealers' Accounts	401,567,230	331,821,321
Dealers at Branches	51,004,148	48,615,886
Dividends unpaid	4,209,491	3,850,690
Discounts	12,565,541	14,770,459
Rediscounts	9,917,592	9,917,592
Reserve for Losses	20,000,000	26,000,000
Sundries	1,895,633	5,741,130
Total	3,081,053,236	3,039,149,906
	Francs.	Francs.
Gold in bank	662,755,093	674,133,075
Overdue bills	761,319	2,217,821
Commercial discounts	246,444,373	219,781,398
Discounts prolonged	97,706,317	100,822,292
Treasury bonds	1,195,911,000	1,195,891,000
Discounts at branches	256,326,560	270,921,575
Advances on bullion	17,877,100	18,318,000
Advances at branches	2,723,000	2,461,200
Advances French Securities	54,593,300	18,926,300
Advances at branches	10,599,705	10,440,305
Advances on R. R. Stocks	38,550,100	38,623,700
Advances at branches	22,620,550	22,560,050
Advances to Foncier	1,540,000	1,518,800
Advances at branches	953,100	950,000
State Debt, act 1857	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	71,535,187	71,535,187
Rentes, act 1857	100,000,000	100,000,000
Banking-house	8,713,821	8,706,321
Management expenses	644,389	1,883,574
Advance to City of Paris	210,000,000	210,000,000
Sundries	7,814,565	1,638,555
Total	3,081,053,236	3,039,149,906

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 16th of August gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,393,870	Increase	£19,703
Public deposits	4,686,280	Decrease	18,267
Other deposits	23,178,143	Increase	305,089
Government Securities	14,268,368	Decrease	200,000
Other securities	16,894,298	Decrease	88,587
Notes unemployed	14,555,375	Increase	598,190

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,099,240, being a decrease of £377,745; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £25,338,009, showing an increase of £251,548, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes, with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£25,338,009	£19,785,988
Reserve	15,238,769	11,249,593
Notes in circulation	25,099,240	23,536,035
Rate of discount	2 ℘ cent.	4½ ℘ cent.
Consols	93⅛	91⅝
French Rentes	55f. 90c.	64f. 5c.

The Produce Receipts at Tide-Water.

The Albany *Argus* says the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the third week in August in the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour. Bbls.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.
1870	13,100	348,800	442,000	....
1871	5,700	695,900	1,179,200	....
Dec..	7,400	Inc..347,100	Inc. 737,200	....

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d inst., inclusive, during the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour Bbls.	Wheat-Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.
1870	206,000	7,819,700	2,238,000	94,300
1871	134,300	7,319,100	11,938,200	40,400
Dec..	72,700	Dec. 500,600	Inc. 9,700,200	Dec. 53,000

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 172,820 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of August, in the years indicated:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Canal opened	May 6.	May 10.	April 24.
Flour, bbls	238,600	206,000	134,300
Wheat, bushels	8,114,100	7,819,700	7,319,100
Corn, bushels	2,915,800	2,238,000	11,938,200
Barley, bushels	11,800	94,300	40,400
Oats, bushels	1,922,000	1,891,500	1,405,000
Rye, bushels	226,900	303,600	105,300
Malt, bushels	143,400	312,600	56,000
Feed, lbs	5,695,900	6,890,300	3,914,700

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1871.

The Government have this day notified the holders of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS that they will be paid in gold on presentation, and after ninety days the interest will cease. All holders of the issues of 1862, '64, '65, and new '65s, should at once decide whether they will hold and take the gold when called on; or convert into the new 5s, 4½ and 4s, or *exchange for other securities*. As it is possible the premium on gold may soon be much less on account of these heavy payments, it clearly becomes the duty of all holders of Five-twenties to take the matter into serious consideration.

We are strongly recommending in exchange, the six per cent. gold bonds (principal and interest) of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, now selling at 93 and interest, of which we have only some $5,000,000 still unsold. The total amount of the loan is $15,000,000.

We also furnish the Western Pacific sixes at the market price, now about 95.

Also the Central Pacific sixes at the market price, now about 101½.

The Central Pacifics, amounting to $25,885,000, are in sharp demand for the German markets and any amount can be sold as readily as so many Five-twenty Bonds; they are freely dealt in at all the prominent Stock Exchanges in the world, and will soon advance to a large premium. That the same result will follow with the Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds, on the completion of the road, we have no doubt.

Holders of Five-twenties, by conversion into Centrals, retain the same interest, and increase their capital about thirteen per cent. By conversion into the Westerns, the increase is about nineteen per cent.; into the Chesapeake and Ohios, the increase is about twenty per cent.

Or, holders of Centrals can exchange for Westerns, or Chesapeake and Ohios, and increase their capital from six to seven per cent., and, in either case, have a bond just as sure to be paid, principal and interest, in gold, as a Five-twenty Bond.

As the amount of Chesapeake and Ohios remaining unsold is so small, and the demand very great, they will soon be absorbed. There are very few Centrals and Westerns on the market, and they will soon largely advance in price. As it will be impossible for all holders of Five-twenties in any event to obtain these Bonds, it would seem best for those intending to make the exchange to apply at once.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING THE

7.30 Northern Pacific Gold Bonds

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

With their

AMPLE SECURITY AND HIGH RATE OF INTEREST,

there is no investment accessible to the people which is more

PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value.

Holders of Five-twenties, and all desiring to invest in re iable bonds, will receive full particulars on application to ourselves, or to banks and bankers throughout the country.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE the bonds secured by a first and only mortgage on the ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY, extending from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., a distance of 225 miles, and forming the most important link in the shortest line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all the cities of the Eastern States and the Gulf cities, Mobile and New-Orleans and Southern Louisiana, and connecting at Montgomery with the only line of railroad running East and West through the centre of the richest cotton-growing sections of Alabama and Mississippi, and to connect at Marshall, Texas, with the Southern Pacific Railroad when completed. Passing as it does through a good country well populated, with its south-western terminus at Atlanta, a thriving city of 35,000 inhabitants, the local business of the road must prove profitable.

Mortgage $16,000 per mile.
Bonds have thirty years to run.
Are in denomination $1,000.
Bear EIGHT per cent. interest, payable, in New-York, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and may be registered at request of holder.
PRICE FOR THE PRESENT 87½, FLAT.
For further particulars and pamphlets apply to us.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 1 Exchange Court, Exchange-place near Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE VALUE OF LAND GRANTS TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In offering the *remainder of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land-grant Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company* to the public, we would respectfully call their attention to a few facts in regard to the value of land grants, especially where the lands granted are located in a fertile section of country. The Illinois Central Railroad Company was the first to receive Government aid in the shape of lands, and in 1850 received a grant of 2,595,000 acres. Of these lands the Company have sold 2,179,300 acres, and realized for the same $24,900,888. The remaining 415,610 acres are now selling at an average of $12 50 per acre, equal to $5,255,905. This would make the total value of the Illinois Central Land Grant equal to *thirty million one hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars*, ($30,156,788,) largely in excess of their bonded debt. This Land Grant is located in a prairie country, and at the time the grant was made the land was considered among the choicest in the West for farming purposes. These facts show the great value of land grants to railroad corporations. The lands of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, so far as their formation is concerned, *are not in the least inferior to those of the Illinois Central Company, while their fertility and adaptability for farming and other purposes are equal if not superior to any lands in the Western country.* The line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Land Grant comprises an old and favorite route for wagon travel before the road was projected. As a natural consequence, the country is well populated, at many points thickly so, and the land cultivated and developed. The St. Joseph and Denver City Company, therefore, has the advantage of a populated and cultivated country, with an established high price for its lands. In other words, the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will realize at once the same benefits and profit from its Land Grants which would be realized from companies owning lands in older States. At the present price of the Illinois Central Company's Lands, ($12 50 per acre,) those of the St. Joseph and Denver City Company would realize a total of **$18,750,000**; and if we take into consideration the future growth of the Western country, and the natural attractions which these lands offer, then, indeed, the amount eventually realized must largely exceed this sum. Yet these Bonds, which we are now offering, are backed by such security as this, to say nothing of their being a first mortgage on a trunk line which shortens the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific 232 miles, which must naturally have a large traffic, and will eventually take rank with the highest-priced railroad bonds on the New-York Stock Exchange. The liberal daily subscriptions to this loan are steadily decreasing the amount unsold, and while they are offered for the present at 97½ and accrued interest, the right is reserved to advance the price at any time without notice. The large amount of 5-20 Bonds which the Government is able to pay off by the recent negotiations of $200,000,000 5 per cent. Bonds must stimulate largely the investment demand for the 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company in the immediate future. In view of this, and also the fact that it is rarely a bond is offered to investors which combines all the requisites of large income and the most perfect safety and future profit, investors desiring to participate in the division of the remainder of this loan will best promote their interests by acting promptly, as the total amount of the issue was only $5,500,000, *for the payment of which this enormous property is specifically pledged.* The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. Circulars, maps and documents relating to the Loan, furnished on application. Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell, in their regular business, the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. *These* were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	14	Hemp, bales	20
Broom-corn, bales	58	Hops, bales	13
Cotton, bales	222	Leather, sides	7,741
Eggs, bbls	490	Moss, bales	25
Flour, bbls	13,648	Cut-meats, pkgs	638
Wheat, bushels	253,122	Lard, pkgs	517
Corn, bushels	220,390	Stearine, pkgs	30
Oats, bushels	107,655	Butter, pkgs	1,756
Rye, bushels	32,550	Cheese, pkgs	9,471
Malt, bushels	2,100	Tallow, pkgs	14
Barley, bushels	4,000	Starch, boxes	50
Grass-seed, bushels	125	Tobacco, hhds	274
Flaxseed, bags	375	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	201
Corn-meal, bbls	445	Whisky, bbls	660
Corn-meal, bags	370	Wool, bales	46

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of New-York*, for Liverpool—328 boxes Bacon, 6,547 boxes Cheese, 50 tcs. Beef, 52 cases Copper, 239 pkgs. Butter, 536 bales Cotton, 47 boxes Offal Leather, 20 rolls Hemlock, 500 bbls. Flour, 37 bbls. Pork, 20 bbls. Tongues, 15 bbls. Bladders, 56,971 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Paraguay*, for London—47,000 bushels Wheat, 25 bales Sponges, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 430 bales Hops.

By the ship *Betty*, for Bremen—510 bbls. Residuum, 550 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 5,282 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *New-York*, for Bremen—14,320 bushels Wheat, 229 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 12 bales Furs and Skins, 429 seroons Tobacco, 263 hhds. Tobacco, 350 tcs. Lard, 300 bbls. Fish-oil, 10,101 boxes Cheese, 66 logs Mahogany, 11 hhds. Bark.

By the bark *Harzburg*, for Bremen—4,251 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *F. Weyer*, for Elsinore and orders—2,353 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *L. Gillespie*, for Bordeaux—21,193 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Citadel*, for Bilboa—1,469 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *R. Secundo*, for Gibraltar and orders—21,144 bushels Corn.

COFFEE—The light offerings and extremely firm views of holders checked business today, and no important sales from first hands were reported. Included in the recent movements in other than Rio were 2,032 bags Maracaibo, ex *Joe Kelley* and *Spring Bird*, sold on private terms; 2,170 bags Costa Rica, 263 bags Laguayra, 90 bags Jamaica, 443 bags Savanilla, 466 bags Malabar, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock in first hands comprises of Rio 63,076 bags here, and 43,856 bags at the outports, with 42,967 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States; and of other kinds here 28,224 bags, and 9,610 mats, the latter including of Java, 9,610 grass-mats; Ceylon, 8,376 bags; Maracaibo, 5,235 bags; Laguayra, 2,215 bags; Jamaica, 1,071 bags; Costa Rica, 4,399 bags; Manila, 225 bags; Mexican, 1,919 bags; Malabar, 4,614 bags; and of Curacoa, 120 bags. We quote: Java at 19c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15c.@15½c.; Rio, 11c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 15c.@17c.; Curacoa, 14c.@15½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10¼c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—The Cotton year closes on a tame market here for early delivery. Though the opening transactions of the day indicated a partial advance of ⅛c. ℘ lb., the later dealings showed no marked changes from yesterday's figures. Sales have been reported of 3,171 bales, including 1,401 bales to shippers, 1,388 bales to spinners, 132 bales to speculators and 250 bales in transit. For forward delivery the movements have been quite liberal, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@1c. ℘ lb. Sales 15,800 bales, basis of low Middling, including last evening, for September, 100 bales at 18 7-16c., 300 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 100 bales at 18½c., 500 bales at 18⅜c., 500 bales at 18 7-16c., 700 bales at 18⅜c.; October and November, 200 bales each, at 18 7-16c., together; November, 100 bales at 18⅜c.; November and December, 100 bales each, at 18⅜c., together; December, 100 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 100 bales at 18⅜c.; March, 300 bales at 19c. And today, for September, 1,200 bales at 18⅜c., 1600 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 700 bales at 18⅜c., 1,500 bales at 18 5-16c.; 100 bales each, September and October, at 18 5-16c., together; October, 1,200 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c., 400 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 1,100 bales at 18⅜c., 800 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 200 bales each, October and November, at 18 5-16c., together; 200 bales each, October, November and December, at 18 5-16c., together; November, 400 bales at 18⅜c., 300 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18⅜c.; 100 bales each, November and December, at 18 7-16c., together; December, 100 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 7-16c., 800 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 200 bales at 18⅜c.; February, 100 bales at 18⅜c.; March, 100 bales at 19c. Exchanged—1-16c. paid to exchange 200 bales September for 200 bales November. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: September, 18.54c.; October, 18.67c.; November, 18⅜c.; December, 18⅜c.; January, 18⅜c.; March, 19⅛c. The receipts at this port today were 222 bales, per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 1,440 bales, and thus far this week, 7,146 bales, against 6,578 bales same time last week, and thus far this season, 3,968,577 bales, against 2,903,244 bales same time in 1869-70.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16	16⅜
Good Ordinary	17¾	17⅞	17⅞	18
Low Middling	18¾	18⅞	18⅞	19
Middling	19⅜	19½	19⅝	20
Good Middling	21⅜	21½	21½	21⅝

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has further yielded 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl., on a pretty liberal offering of stock, and a light demand from all sources, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,300 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 50@$5 85; very good to fancy at $5 85@$6 50; poor to very good shipping Extra at $5 35@$5 70; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 85 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl	
Sour Flour	$4 00@$4 85
Superfine State and Western	4 10@ 4 85
Extra State	4 75@ 5 25
Extra City, shipping brands	5 50@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 55@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 5 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 8 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 35@ 5 70
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 75@ 8 25
	5 85@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues in limited request at drooping prices, with sales since our last of 600 bbls. at $5 10@$6 50 for poor to good, and $6 50@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been salable and steady at $4@$5 ℘ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand since our last at $3 35@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat, under more liberal offerings and a buoyant freight market, has again yielded 1c.@2c. a bushel on a fairly active movement, mostly in Red and Amber Winter, and in No. 2 Spring for shipment. At the close the market seemed flat and weak, with some pressure to place stock, particularly samples grading below strictly prime. Sales have been reported since our last of 206,000 bushels, all told, part to arrive, though mainly here, afloat, and from store, including White Canada, in bond, at $1 48; White Western at $1 46@$1 55, chiefly at $1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 49, chiefly at $1 40@$1 45 for fair ordinary to very good new Red; $1 45@$1 49 for good to prime new Amber do., here; $1 32@$1 38 for soft Red and Amber do.; prime No. 2 Spring at $1 35; Soft do., $1 15@$1 32½, chiefly at $1 30; White Genesee, $1 48½@$1 60; Red and Amber, $1 42@$1 48½; new White Southern, $1 50@$1 60; new Red and Amber do., $1 42½@$1 50, chiefly at $1 48, ℘ bushel....Corn has been offered freely at lower prices, leading to a rather brisk trade, chiefly in dry mixed Western for home use, though in part for shipment. The market closed tame and weak. Yellow and White Corn has been inactive and more or less nominal in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 176,500 bushels at 64½c.@67c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 65½c.@66c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, closing at 65½c. for prime dry, afloat; 65c. for a boat-load of rejected do.; 64½c.@65½c., closing at 64½c.@65c. for steamer grades; 69c.@70c. for Yellow Western; 71c.@75c. for White Western, and, nominally, 85c.@88c. for White Southern. Rye has been in rather better request at, however, irregular rates, with Western quoted at 81c.@83c. ℘ bushel; sales, 8,000 bushels at the latter price for prime. For some old Canada, in bond, a bid of 60c. was reported....Barley has been offered more freely and quoted heavy, with a moderate inquiry reported for new stock, chiefly Western; sales have been made of 5,000 bushels good new Iowa at 80c. ℘ bushel, thus fairly opening the season....Barley-malt has been in rather more demand at $1 05@$1 35, as the extremes, ℘ bushel; sales, 10,500 bushels at $1 08@$1 10 for State, and $1 25 for good Canada....Oats have been more active and quoted stronger in price, with the bulk of the dealings reported in prime mixed Western, on the basis of 46½c.@47c., closing firmly at 47c. for the best samples. The purchases were largely on speculative account, to be placed in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 138,000 bushels at 41c.@47c. for poor to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 46½c.@47c., for ordinary to prime, afloat; 39c.@44c. for New Black; 42½c.@48½c. for ordinary to prime New White Western and White Ohio; 49c.@50c. for fancy White Western, and 35c.@42c. for new crop Jersey. The export clearances hence, since our last, have been 500 bbls Flour and 56,971 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 47,000 bushels Wheat for London, 14,320 bushels Wheat for Bremen, 21,113 bushels Wheat for Bordeaux, and 21,144 bushels Corn for Gibraltar and orders.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 30, 1871:

Wheat—H. J. Frazee, Agnes, Bell McChesney, Merchant, J. R. Bentley, Henry Thomas, George Graham, H. S. Hebard, George A. Feeter, Emma Petrie, O. C. French, H. M. Arnett, Carrie King, Edward Backus, Henry L. Fish, S. N. Derrick, Pat. Driscoll, Vanderbilt, Henry P. Minor, H. P. Bissell, Mollie H. Clark, J. L. Cramer, M. M. Boda, Orin D. Collins, Buffalo; Edward Tracy, Jennie Sloan, Oswego.

Salt—Charles J. Johnson, David Utley, Syracuse; Hattie Sweeney, Salina.

Lumber—W. C. Lawrence, Tonawanda; W. H. Beach, Sears & Clark, Our Flag, Buffalo; F. A. Card, A. Percival, William Haskins, S. W. Brown, Pilot, R. Diefendorf, Oswego; Etholinda, Frank Holcomb, Lyon's Falls; J. K. Adams, Llewellyn, Rome.

Staves—Maria Melvin, Belle, Buffalo.

Flour—E. S. Pardee, Fulton.

Corn—T. Kelsey, Nellie & George, J. E. Austin, Wm. M. Shirts, R. H. Beckwith, Hiram Snell, F. S. Parmalee, C. H. Daniels, S. A. Coville, Jr., M. Kane, L. Rankin, Jr., George Hall, Libbie, Martha King, Orioll, H. F. Cady, R. F. Holley, Gertie Fisher, Buffalo; Ni Hart, Luther Wright, Oswego.

Coal—A. J. Walker, Time, Buffalo; Onondaga, Geneva.

Stone—Simcoe, Phenix.

Oats—Manchester, S. H. Fish, Tim Dority, Buffalo.

Rye—A. C. Beach, Edward S. Esty, Buffalo.

Castings—Fred. Atwater, Montezuma.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light supply and quiet on the basis of $3 15@$3 25 for Strained; sales, 100 bbls. No. 2 at $3 87½ ℘ 280 lbs. Tar has been in less request at unchanged figures; sales, 200 bbls. Wilmington and Newbern on private terms. Spirits Turpentine has been dull and weak at 52c.@53c., the latter rate for small lots; 80 bbls. were sold. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 52c.@52½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $3 12½@$8 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $3@$3 50; Pitch, $3 25, ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The business has been slow in all lines. The August settlements on Refined Oil contracts wound up at seriously depressed rates, leading to some embarrassments among operators having Oil to receive, under such contracts. One failure was reported, but not of importance....There has been a limited inquiry for Crude, in bulk, since our last, on the basis of 13½c., for prompt delivery, ℘ gallon....Shipping Crude continues inactive at 17½c.@18c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia, the quotation was 17½c. ℘ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 925 bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 70@$4 75 on the Lower, and $4 30@$4 40 on the Upper Roads, ℘ bbl.... Refined Oil has been very moderately sought after, and quoted less firm, with sales reported of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, August delivery, (old contracts,) at 21 1-16c.@24½c.; 5,000 bbls. do., seller last half of September, at 24½c.; and 2,000 bbls. do., first half of do., at 24½c., ℘ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 9,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, reported at 23½c.@23½c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., first half of September, at 23½c. ℘ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 8,300 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in light request and quoted at 28c.@29c., chiefly at 28½c., ℘ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive, on the basis of 9½c.@9½c. for Western, and 10½c. for City, in shipping order. The export clearances hence include 2,353 bbls. Refined Petroleum, for Elsinore and orders; 9,533 bbls. Refined do., 510 bbls. Residuum and 550 bbls. Lubricating Oil, for Bremen, and 1,469 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Bilboa. And from Philadelphia, 117,618½ gallons Refined Petroleum, for Liverpool; 1,000 gallons do., for St. John, P. R., and 114,964 gallons Crude do., for Marseilles.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite moderate demand at rather easier prices, though closing with some show of steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$13 75, chiefly at $13 50 for Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for New City Mess; $12 75@$13 for Thin Mess; $12 for Rumps; $10@$10 50 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $11 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery there has been very moderate demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 55 seller September, and $13 50 seller January. Sales, 500 bbls. at the quoted rate....Dressed Hogs have been in more request, ranging from 6½c.@7½c. ℘ lb....Cut-meats continue inactive and somewhat nominal at 11½c.@13½c. for Hams, 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 14c.@15c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ℘ lb....Bacon rules very dull at 7½c.@8½c. for ice-cured City....Lard has been moderately inquired for, opening weak in price, but closing with more steadiness; sales 650 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@9½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c. for prime Western Steam, 9½c.@9½c. for New, and 9c.@9½c. for City. For forward delivery sales were reported of 1,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller October, at 9½c.@9½c., closing with 9½c. asked....Beef continues dull and heavy, at $11 50 for Mess and $11 50@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef rules very tame at $14@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for Indian Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities, ℘ bbl. Butter continues quiet, with grades below prime ruling decidedly in favor of buyers. We quote State, fair to choice, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, good to fancy, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to good at 10c.@18c., ℘ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,756 pkgs....Cheese continues in slack demand and heavy. We quote from 9c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 7½c.@10c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 4½c.@9½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 9,471 boxes.

SUGARS—There has been a good inquiry for Raw, chiefly for refining stock, at decidedly firm prices, on quite moderate offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,515 hhds., 1,450 boxes and 3,200 bags, including 508 hhds. fully fair refining Cuba, at 9½c.; 140 hhds. common to scant prime refining do. at 9 11-16c.@9½c.; 95 hhds. good refining do. at 9 11-16c.; 414 hhds. Syrup Sugar, 8½c.; 156 hhds. Centrifugal, (sold some days since, but now first reported,) at 11c.; 65 hhds. Scotch at 11½c.; 101 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 10c.@10½c., and 28 hhds. Demerara, in lots, at 12c.@12½c.; also, 475 boxes Syrup Sugar at 8½c.; 775 boxes do., mostly at 9½c.; 200 boxes Havana, Clayed and Centrifugal, at 10c.@10½c., and 3,200 bags Pernambuco, at 9½c. ℘ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba strong and buoyant at 9½c.@9 11-16c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9½c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8½c.@9½c., and Grocery from 9½c.@11c., ℘ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10½c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been moderately active from 10½c.@13c., as the extremes. Messrs. CARL AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since Aug. 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Aug. 1, 1871	85,695	90,256	279,189	10,377
Receipts since Aug. 1	17,368	50,106	61,780	157
Total	103,063	140,362	340,969	10,534
Sales since Aug. 1	26,600	29,572	12,434	1,652
Stock Aug. 31, 1871	76,463	110,790	328,535	8,882
Stock Sept. 1, 1870	88,531	113,754	505,415	1,693
Stock Sept. 1, 1869	119,852	136,027	173,833	1,059
Stock Sept. 1, 1868	97,024	52,853	81,484	....

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 230 bbls., in lots, at 93½c.@94c., the latter rate for old, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the movement today was the activity in the line of Grain charters at the very full rate of 8s. ℘ quarter for Cork and orders, at which figure all four of the vessels alluded to in our last as having been under refusal, were closed, and some additional negotiations completed, with a demand for vessels in excess of the available supply here, or to arrive soon. The extreme asking prices checked business. For Petroleum vessels there was a moderate call, but at figures which were not up to the views of owners, and negotiations were making very slow progress. Some inquiry was noted for vessels for the Lumber, Tobacco and Naval Store trade, but the bids were unsatisfactory. In the line of berth Freights there was not much animation, with but little offering for other ports than Liverpool, by either steam or sail. The chief call was for Grain room, rates on which were again quoted generally stronger, with, in the instance of the Glasgow steamer, an advance of fully ½d. a bushel reported, on a fair business. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 360 bales Cotton at ½d. ℘ lb., by steam, and 3-16d. by sail, ℘ lb.; a small lot of Flour by sail, on the basis of yesterday's quotation of 2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl.; 53,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 10½d. ℘ bushel; 4,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, mostly at 40s.; 145 tons of other Provisions, by steam, at 30s.@35s.; 100 tons Oil-cake, by sail, at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton; also, an American bark of 595 tons register, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, reported at equal to about 9¼d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, by steam, 39,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, the negotiation of the Norwegian bark of 414 tons register, with about 2,900 quarters Grain at 8s., mentioned in our last as an unconfirmed rumor, was closed today; also, a Norwegian ship of 756 tons register, with about 4,700 quarters do., and a Norwegian bark of 502 tons register, with about 3,300 quarters do., both on the basis of 8s., or, if direct, at 7s. 6d., with the usual 10 ℘ cent. additional, if to the Continent; a Swedish bark, of 530 tons register, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 8s., or, if direct, at 7s. 9d.; a British brig, of 173 tons register, with about 1,200 quarters do., at 8s; an Italian bark, of 767 tons register, (a recharter) with equal to about 4,000 quarters do., on terms not ascertained. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British brig, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Antwerp, 7,800 bushels Wheat, at 11½d. ℘ bushel; 37 hhds. and 10 cases Tobacco at 30s. and 25s., and 250 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton. The British bark, of 573 tons register, with 3,500 quarters Grain, reported yesterday from Philadelphia, for the United Kingdom, was finally closed with Wheat, in ship's bags, for Antwerp, at 7s. 6d. ℘ quarter. For Rotterdam, 200 pks. Provisions at 35s. ℘ ton. For Bahia, a North German brig, of 226 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 141,000 bushels; Oats, 47,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 137,000 bushels; Corn, 136,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS steady; Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7½c., to New-York. FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT dull; sales 10,000 bushels new Milwaukee Club at about $1 22; 7,500 bushels Red Winter at $1 27@$1 29. CORN quiet and lower; sales 50,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 55c. OATS dull and nominally 39c. for No. 2 Western. RYE held at about 77c.; no demand. SEEDS quiet and steady; sales 150 bags Timothy at $3. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES dull and unchanged. CATTLE—The market opened this morning with a better feeling on the part of buyers, and considerable trade was done in fair to good stock; common dropped ⅛c. ℘ lb.; receipts at stand at 410 cars, against 433 cars same day last week; sales, 194 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,125 to 1,563 lbs., at $4 62½@$5 50; 29 Heifers, averaging 1,032 lbs., at $4 60; 54 Texas Steers, averaging 1,095 lbs., at $3 75; 244 Kentucky, ranging from 1,192 to 1,338 lbs., at $4 90@$5 50; 38 Michigan, averaging 1,116 lbs., at $4 50; 53 Missouri, averaging 1,227 lbs., at $5 20; 286 Indiana, ranging from 1,228 to 1,440 lbs., at $4 90@$5 70; 128 Illinois, ranging from 1,222 to 1,446 lbs., at $5 25@$5 75. SHEEP unchanged in price and the market dragging; sales, 351 Michigan at $4 25@$4 80; 181 Ohio, averaging 82 lbs., at $4; 245 Indiana, averaging 70 lbs., at $4 12½; 170 Canada, ranging from 101 to 143 lbs., at $4 50@$5 37½; 1,881 Canada Lambs, ranging from 65 to 77 lbs., at $5@$6 62½. HOGS dull and shading off in prices; sales 675 head at $4 25@$4 62½.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—FLOUR quiet; Double Extra Winter, $5 25@$5 60; Extra Winter, $4 75@$5. WHEAT slow; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 12½@$1 13; no buyers at outside price at close. CORN—Eastern buyers off; business in bulk small; high Mixed, on track, 41c.@43c.; Mixed, sacked, firmer, at 48c.@50c. OATS a shade better; Mixed, on track, 33c.; No. 2, in elevator, 35c.; Mixed, sacked, 39c.@40c. BARLEY neglected, except for best grades; 85c. for strictly prime Minnesota. RYE quiet, at 58c.@60c. HIGHWINES quiet, 89c. TOBACCO active and strong. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK steady at $13. BACON—Good jobbing and order trade; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 8c.; no demand for round lots except at concessions. LARD—Refined Tierce, 9½c.; Keg, 11c. Live HOGS firm at $4@$4 50. CATTLE unchanged; Texans, $1 50@$3 50; Natives, $2 50@$5. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT, 18c.@19c. lower; corner broken; No. 2 Spring closing firm at $1 11@$1 12½, cash; $1 09½, seller September. CORN active; declined ¼c.@½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 45½c.@45¾c., cash; 44½c., seller September; in the afternoon, steady with moderate demand; 44⅝c.@44½c., seller September. OATS active and stronger; 29⅜c., cash. RYE declined ½c.; moderately active; No. 2, 57c.@57½c. BARLEY easier; No. 2 Spring, 61½c. HIGHWINES steady at 89c. PORK nominal and weaker; $12 37½@$12 50, cash; $12 62½@$12 75, seller October. LARD easier at 8½c. Live HOGS firmer and a shade higher at $4 25@$4 70. CATTLE quiet; a shade easier; $2 25@$5. FREIGHTS active; Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 181,000 bushels Wheat, 182,000 bushels Corn, 78,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Rye, 33,000 bushels Barley and 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat, 99,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley and 4,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—FLOUR steady with a good demand; sales 2,700 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels old No. 1 White Michigan at $1 41; 2,000 bushels new No. 1 Amber Illinois at $1 38, and 2,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 37. CORN a shade easier; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 60c.; 5,000 bushels at 59c., and 3,200 bushels in car lots at 61c. CORN-MEAL $1 40 for bolted, $1 35 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30 ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 91½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn and Rye, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—174,000 bushels Wheat; 37,000 bushels Corn; 1,061,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—1,095 bbls. Flour; 21,000 bushels Wheat; 22,000 bushels Corn; 2,312,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Aug. 31.—FLOUR steady, with moderate demand. WHEAT a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 32; No. 3 do., $1 27; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 32; Amber Michigan, $1 26½; No. 2 do., $1 23; No. 3 do., $1 20; Rejected, $1 05; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 26; Extra do., $1 36. CORN quiet and unchanged; high mixed, 51c.; low mixed, 49½c.@50c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 36½c.@36½c.; No. 2, 33c.; Michigan, 35c.; Rejected, 30½c. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn and 21,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn and 21,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—FLOUR firm, and in fair demand; Family, $5 60@$5 75; WHEAT dull and drooping; Red, $1 16@$1 18. CORN—Demand good, at full prices; 52c. RYE steady, with moderate demand, at 55c.@58c. OATS steady, with moderate demand, at 32c.@39c. BARLEY in fair demand, and higher; Fall, 90c.@$1; Spring, 80c.@90c. PORK dull and nominal. LARD dull and drooping; sales at 8½c. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6½c.@6½c. asked; buyers holding off. BACON quiet and weak; sales of Shoulders at 6½c.; Sides held at 7½c.@7½c.; no sales. TOBACCO firm and in fair demand; sales, 197 hhds. WHISKY—Demand good at full prices, 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Extra Spring, $5. WHEAT active; No. 2, $1 19, cash; $1 08, seller September; stock in warehouse, 222,000 bushels, against 1,094,000 bushels same time last year. OATS active; No. 2, 30c. CORN higher; No. 2 Mixed, 46c. RYE steady; No. 1, 58½c. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Spring, 62½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN firm; nothing doing. PROVISIONS quiet and steady at previous quotations. WHISKY salable at 90c. TOBACCO very strong and active for all grades; sales, 179 hhds.; Lugs, $7@$8; Low Leaf, $8 25@$9; Medium to Fine Leaf, $10@$22 50; manufacturing demand very large.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 50; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $6@$6 12½. PORK dull; Mess, $13 87½@$14. SUGAR firmer at 11½c.@12c. WHISKY quiet; Western Rectified, 90c.@$1. All other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122½.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—WHEAT neglected: offerings moderate; sales at $1 48. RYE nominal. CORN dull; Western held at 67c., in store and afloat. BARLEY—Stronger feeling manifested, but transactions limited; one car No. 2 six-rowed State sold at 90c. OATS steady; sales 2 cars No. 2 Western at 48c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Demand good at full prices; $4 50@$7 50. CORN firm and scarce at 63c. OATS—Demand good at full prices; 50c. PORK in fair demand and higher; $13 35@$14. LARD quiet and unchanged; 10c.@11c. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 6½c.@7c.; Clear Sides, 8½c.@8½c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—WHEAT in fair demand but at lower rates; 1,500 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 25; 3,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 22. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS steady with moderate demand at 35c. PETROLEUM—Refined steady at 22½c.@23c.; Crude quiet at $5 45@$5 50.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; No. 1 White, $1 31; Extra, $1 35½@$1 36; Amber, $1 26@$1 27.

MOBILE, Aug. 31.—COTTON quiet but firm; Low Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 30 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,010 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 310 bales; exports, coastwise, 393 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 2,252 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19½c.; gross receipts, 67 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 8,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19½c.@19½c.; net receipts, 98 bales; gross, 1,670 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 31.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 17½c.@18c.; receipts, 25 bales; sales, 60 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 31.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 27 bales; exports, coastwise, 98 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 327 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 67 bales; gross, 68 bales; sales, 195 bales; stock, 350 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 31.—COTTON irregular; Low Middling, 17½c.@17½c.; net receipts, 55 bales; exports, coastwise, 2 bales; stock, 3,402 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 31.—COTTON steady; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 87 bales; exports, coastwise, 126 bales; sales, 17 bales; stock, 534 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 31.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 17c.; net receipts, 244 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 11,415 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 31—12 M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 93; 1865, old, 93¼; 1867, 92⅛; 10-40s, 93⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities firm; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 93⅛; 1865, old, 93⅛; 1867, 92⅛.

5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £316,000 during the week. Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Rentes, 56f. 35c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 31.—United States 5-20 bonds, 95⅛@95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Rentes, 56f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9½d.@9½d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.@9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d. ℘ cental for Red Western Spring. Corn, 29s. 6d. ℘ quarter.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9½d.@9½d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.@9½d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 31s 6d. ℘ cwt. for Cumberland cut. PRODUCE—Petroleum, 10½d. ℘ gallon, for Spirits, and 18½d. for Refined.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 286,000 boxes, 3,700 hhds.; receipts during the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 1,050 boxes, 125 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 13,500 boxes, 550 hhds.; 3,500 boxes to the United States, 550 hhds. to the United States. Molasses Sugar, 8@9 reals. MOLASSES nominal. Muscovado SUGAR—Fair to good Refining nominal; quoted at 10½ reals ℘ arroba. BACON nominal; heavy receipts depress the market. BUTTER in fair demand. FLOUR in fair demand; American, $13 25 ℘ bbl. HAMS—American Sugar-cured in fair demand at $24 50 ℘ quintal. LARD firmer, but not quotably higher; in kegs, $15 12½ ℘ quintal; in tins, $13 25@$19 50. POTATOES active at $6 50 ℘ bbl. COAL-OIL, in tins, 4¼ reals ℘ gallon. EXCHANGE scarce and firm; no bills.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Becket.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Marten and Kiralfy troupes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Fifty copies, one year	50
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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Conservative journals of Paris are satisfied with the Assembly's disposition of the prolongation question, and declare that the reconstructed opposition to the Radicals in that body will support M. Thiers' policy and government. The Radical journals, on the other hand, denounce the action of the Government on the subject of the constituent powers of the Assembly. Yesterday that body, after an appeal from M. Picard for harmony and a united support of the Government in the presence of the enemy, adopted the remaining clauses of the preamble conferring or assuming constituent powers. The paragraph eulogizing M. Thiers was adopted by 523 to 34, one hundred members not voting.

The village of Chimochon, East Prussia, with a population of 479, has been visited by cholera, and 46 deaths have occurred in 79 cases.

The British armor-plated steam-ship of war *Repulse* has been ashore at Sheerness. The Iron and Steel Institute of Dudley have sent a commission of members to the United States to report upon the management of blast-furnaces. A testimonial to John Bright is contemplated by the people of the pottery region. Subscriptions have been opened in England for the relief of the people of Persia.

GENERAL.

The African cannibal and murderer in Jamaica, West Indies, has been convicted and sentenced to death. The disestablishment of the English Church in the Islands of St. Vincent and St. Lucia has been accomplished. The Governor of St. Vincent, being an advocate of "woman's rights," has appointed Madame Checkley Registrar-General. The Bishop of Basse Terre Guadaloupe is raising money to relieve the sufferers by the burning of Point-à-Pitre.

The struggle in Venezuela appears to be very lively, and President Guzman has some difficulty in maintaining himself against the revolutionists.

The ship *Richard Robinson*, from Liverpool, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports that on Aug. 29, lat. 40 40, lon. 69 30, fell in with bark *Alice Campbell*, of Boston, Capt. Gorham, from Guttenburg, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of iron, in a sinking condition, having been in collision with the ship *Hamilton Fish*, from Liverpool, for New-York. Took off the Captain, his wife and son, and the crew, twelve in number, and brought them to this port.

Clews, Habicht & Co., of London, have been appointed bankers for the State Department of the United States in Europe in the place of Baring Brothers.

The steamer *Juniata* went ashore on the 24th ult., twenty miles above Cape Florida, and by lightering a portion of her cargo got off on Tuesday, and arrived at Key West yesterday morning. Her passengers were taken off by the United States steamer *Severn*, and will be brought to Savannah. The passengers of the wrecked steamer *Mississippi* were taken by the *Cortez* to New-Orleans. The *Cortez* lost her deck load in a gale. It was washed off.

The Haytians, it is said, apprehend an invasion by revolutionists from Dominican territory. The revolutionists under Cabral have formed a Provisional Government, and contemplate a formidable movement against Baez.

Notice is given from the Treasury Department that principal and accrued interest of the first series of Five-twenty bonds of 1862, amounting to $100,000,000, will be paid on or after Dec. 1, next, and that after that date the bonds designated will cease to draw interest.

Advices from St. Thomas of Aug. 22, represent that a fearful gale had swept over the island, levelling to the ground or unroofing every house on the island, and killing or wounding 150 of the inhabitants. The bodies of thirty dead had already been found beneath the ruins. A British collier was blown from her anchorage and probably wrecked. Two French steamers were blown aground. Three English steamers and the American steamer *Florida* rode out the gale, but the latter had to cut away her masts to ease.

Two bodies, supposed to be those of the men who robbed the Southern Express messenger on the train near Moscow, some weeks ago, are reported to have been found hanged, near New-Madrid, Mo., a few days ago.

No new cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday in Charleston, S. C. Two of the persons attacked last week died yesterday.

A party of soldiers attacked a party of citizens at Meridian, Miss., on Wednesday night, firing into a crowd. A soldier who was in company with the citizens was killed and two citizens were knocked down. The citizens did not return the fire.

The great four-oared boat race at Halifax came off yesterday afternoon. Six crews started, and the race was splendidly contested up to the stake-boat at the turning point. The Taylor-Winship (English) crew won by three lengths; the Prior crew, of Halifax, was second, and the Coulter-Biglin crew, of the United States, was third.

A Citizens' Reform Party.

The *Standard* of yesterday contains the following:

> "A movement is afloat among many prominent German and Irish citizens of New-York, which has for its object that Gen. Franz Sigel shall come into public life and place himself at the head of a Citizens' Reform Association, which is to consist of 'American citizens,' the question of nationality and politics to be thoroughly ignored. A mass-meeting is to be held in a few days, at which it is expected the platform of the party will be declared."

This idea of organizing a Citizens' Party for municipal purposes, which should ignore national politics, and devote itself to the work of reforming the City Government, is no new thing in New-York, and several attempts have been made to carry it into practice. But they have hitherto failed, for the reason that they had to encounter the opposition of all the active politicians of the City, who were thoroughly organized, and had control of the party machinery, while the reformers were too ignorant of political tactics, or too indolent, to do the preliminary work necessary to make an effective and formidable combination against them. That the project is a feasible one, if taken hold of in earnest, and by the right kind of men, is proved by the experience of other cities. San Francisco affords a notable instance of its success. When the thieves and felons were driven out of power in that city by the Vigilance Committee of 1856, and several of them were hanged for misdeeds that would be deemed trivial by our New-York "Ring," a "People's Party" was immediately organized which has controlled the administration of the city government ever since, and elected its nominee for Mayor, with one exception, down to the present time. A feeling very much akin to that which existed in San Francisco in 1856, exists among the honest citizens and tax-payers of New-York at the present time; and, in so far as this goes, now is an excellent time to start a movement like that indicated by the *Standard*.

But unless the people of this City are prepared to adopt the summary method of San Francisco to get rid of their present rulers, there has to be some preliminary work done in the way of State legislation before there will be any opportunity for a Citizens' Reform Party to act. Our municipal thieves have been cunning enough, while robbing the people with one hand, to remove the ballot-boxes from their control with the other. All the City offices that the Constitution of the State would allow them to take from the hands of the people they have taken, and they have made sure of the remainder by getting such control over the ballot-boxes as will enable them to elect, or "count in," whom they please. Suppose a "People's Party" were to be formed here for the coming election, what could it do? There is only one City or County officer (Register) left to be elected by the people; and, with the appointment of all the inspectors and canvassers in the hands of Mayor Hall, and a Police force instructed to carry out the "Ring" programme on election day, what kind of a chance would a "People's Party" or a "Citizens' Reform Party" have for the success of its candidate?

Gen. Sigel is named as the man to head such a party, and a very excellent man would he be for that purpose, but have the Germans of this City ever discovered what became of the votes they cast for him when he ran on the Republican State ticket in 1868? They might as well have thrown their ballots into the gutter,—and better too, for then they might not have been counted, as they were, for his opponent. It is a fact well known to every intelligent German in New-York that scarcely fifty per cent. of the German vote cast for Gen. Sigel in this City in 1868, was ever credited to him on the returns. Tammany was afraid to let the German masses know how popular a German, who was also a Republican, might be among their countrymen, lest their hold on them might be loosened in the future. It is well understood that the Ring design to carry the election this Fall, if possible, at all hazards, and they propose to do it by the most shameless repeating and false counting ever yet practiced. They are aware that they can elect their candidates in no other way, and they hope, by returning their usual majorities for the Tammany nominees, to make the Democracy of the State and nation believe that the exposures of their rascalities and robberies are not credited by the people of this City, and that they are as strong with their constituents as ever. This is their game, and they are already engaged in laying out plans for redistricting the City, so as to throw the appointment of all doubtful inspectors and canvassers into the hands of Hall.

It will be useless, therefore, to organize a Citizens' or People's Party until we get such legislation from Albany, or from Washington, as will secure to every voter in this City the right, which he has not enjoyed for years past, of voting for whom he pleases, and having his vote counted as polled, and not counteracted by double-voting on the other side. We also want such amendments to the charter as will restore to the people the right which has been taken away from them, of electing their own rulers, and holding them responsible for their official acts. The main thing to be looked after at the next election is the delegation that is to represent the City at Albany. If possible, not a single Tammany Senator or Assemblyman should be permitted to be returned. It is of minor importance at this election whether the nominees are Democrats or Republicans, so that they are honest men, opponents of the Tammany Ring, and will vote to restore to this City a popular government and an honest ballot. Whatever combinations can be effected in the various Senatorial and Assembly districts to secure this end, will be in the interest of the people, and should receive the aid and encouragement of good citizens and honest voters of all parties.

A Glance at the Pay-Roll—Enormous Increase of Court Expenses.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* has been permitted by the Controller to examine the pay-roll of the various Courts in this City, and he gives the results of his investigations in detail. He does not conceal the fact that he is friendly to the "Ring," which may account for his statement that his request for information was politely granted, and at the same time may be taken as a guarantee that he has made as favorable an exhibit for his friends as the facts would permit. Taking his statements and figures as true, therefore, let us compare the cost of maintaining the Courts of the City under "Ring" rule with what it was before their accession to power. No more startling exhibit could be made of the recklessness, extravagance, and wastefulness of the public money by our present rulers than is furnished by this comparison. Take, for example, the four leading civil Courts of the City—the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas and Marine Courts. According to the pay-roll, as copied by the *Post* correspondent from the Controller's books, the annual cost of maintaining these Courts at the present time is as follows:

Supreme Court.—Five Judges at $11,500 each; two Clerks at $3,500 each; seven Clerks at $2,000 each; Crier at $2,000; Deputy Crier at $1,500; five Stenographers at $2,500 each; Librarian at $1,500; fifty officers at $1,200 each—total, $156,000.

Superior Court.—Six Judges at $15,000 each; Chief Clerk at $6,000; Deputy Clerk at $5,000; twelve Clerks at $2,500 each; three Stenographers at $2,500 each; Crier at $2,000; Librarian at $1,500; Messenger at $1,000; forty-five officers at $1,200—total, $197,000.

Common Pleas Court.—Six Judges at $15,000 each; Chief Clerk at $6,000; Deputy Clerk at $5,000; twelve Clerks at $2,500 each; three Stenographers at $2,500 each; Crier at $2,000; Messenger at $1,000; thirty-four officers at $1,200 each—total $182,300.

Marine Court.—Six Judges at $10,000 each; Chief Clerk at $4,000; Deputy Clerk at $3,500; Assistant Clerk at $3,000; two assistants at $2,500 each; two assistants at $2,000 each; thirty officers at $1,200 each; three Stenographers at $2,500 each; Interpreter at $1,500; Searcher at $2,000—Total, $126,500.

Now let us see what these same Courts cost the City eight years ago—in 1863, the last year in which a Republican occupied the Mayor's chair, or in which the Republican Party were in a position to put any check upon Democratic extravagance. The year 1863, it will be remembered, was in the midst of the war, when the cost of living was higher than it is now, and when, if ever, there was an excuse for increasing salaries, though there was not then, and has not been since, any excuse for increasing the number of employes. The Corporation Manual for 1863, which like all the manuals previous to 1869, contained the pay-roll of City employes, shows the cost of maintaining the above Courts to have been, at that time, as follows:

Supreme Court.—Five Judges at $1,500 each, [the Supreme Court Judges, it should be borne in mind, received then, as they do now, $3,500 from the State Treasury in addition to what the City pays them;] seven Clerks at $1,000 each; eighteen officers at $800 each—total, $27,900.

Superior Court.—Six Judges at $5,000 each; Chief Clerk at $2,500; Deputy Clerk at $1,200; five assistant Clerks at $1,200 each; two assistant Clerks at $1,000 each; two assistant Clerks at $900 each; eleven officers at $800 each—total, $52,300.

Common Pleas Court.—Three Judges at $5,000 each; Chief Clerk at $2,500; Deputy Clerk at $1,500; five assistant Clerks at $1,000 each; one assistant Clerk at $1,200; one assistant Clerk at $800; nine officers at $800 each—total, $33,200.

Marine Court—Three Judges at $4,000 each; Chief Clerk at $2,500; Deputy Clerk at $1,500; one assistant Clerk at $1,000; one assistant Clerk at $800; ten officers at $800 each—total, $25,800.

RECAPITULATION.

Cost in 1871.		Cost in 1863.	
Supreme Court..	$156,000	Supreme Court.	$27,900
Superior Court..	197,000	Superior Court.	52,300
Common Pleas..	182,000	Common Pleas..	33,200
Marine Court...	126,500	Marine Court...	25,800
Total..........	$661,500	Total..........	$139,200
		Increase..........	$522,300

It should be remarked that the Common Pleas and Marine Courts have had an addition of three Judges each since 1863, which would justify some increase in the clerical force; but, with these exceptions, the *necessary* cost of maintaining the four Courts above mentioned is no greater now than it was then. No one can object to paying the Judges, if they are competent men, reasonable or even liberal salaries, and perhaps $15,000 is no more than reasonable; but there is certainly nothing in the character or attainments of the men now occupying the bench in this City that would justify their receiving treble the salary paid to their predecessors eight years ago, when the cost of living was higher than it is now. If the present salaries are only reasonable, those of 1863 were excessively mean; and yet they provided us with quite as good a Judiciary as we have now. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States only gets $10,000 per annum.

But it is not so much the increase in Judges' salaries that our tax-payers have reason to complain of. It is the enormous increase in useless offices, sinecures, and hangers-on about the Courts, who have nothing to do, and were not appointed to do anything except to draw their salaries, and work for the Ring at the polls on election days. Look at the Superior Court, with its forty-five "officers." What do our tax-payers suppose these "officers of Court" mean? They mean that, at least, thirty-five of them are sinecure berths, filled by the friends of Ring politicians, who have quartered them on the City Treasury in order that they may have their services at the polls. Eight years ago this Court had only eleven "officers," and then there was double the number required. There are never more than four branches of this Court in session at one time, and one officer is all that any Court-room needs, and he would not be actually employed two hours in the day. There has also been a proportionate increase in the number of clerks in this Court, although there are no more Judges now than there was then, and the business done by the Court is less than two-thirds of what it was eight years ago, as the calendar will prove. The same thing may be said of the Supreme Court, with its fifty officers, and of the Common Pleas with its thirty-four, and the Marine Court with its thirty. Not one in five of these "officers" ever pretends to go near the Court-room. Last Fall we published an article exposing this fraud of Court officers, and immediately thereafter Connolly (who now has the appointment of all this class of sinecures) announced that he had discharged between forty and fifty of them from the various Courts. In less than a month from this announcement every one of them was reinstated, and, according to the Controller's own books, as copied by his friend, the number is greater now than it was then. A similar announcement was made in June of this year, that the Controller had discharged twenty-five clerks from the Finance Department. We are informed on good authority that not a man was discharged who has not been reinstated, or his place filled by some one else. The Courts are only a sample of all the other departments of the City Government. An examination of all the pay-rolls would show that for every man who holds a position in the departments and earns his pay, there are three or four who draw sinecure salaries and do nothing. It is thus that the magnates of the "Ring" support their army of dependents and followers on the small stealings, while they haul in their millions from the City Treasury on fraudulent warrants drawn in payment of bogus claims.

The Muddle of French Politics.

An exciting political struggle is progressing in France, and a great constitutional experiment is being entered upon, and yet France and all that concerns it have almost lost their interest to the general reader. One cause of this is the fragmentary character of the telegrams which announce from day to day the progress of the conflict between rival factions. The warfare of the political arena sometimes defies condensation, and we hear of changes of front, of compromises, and of scenes of terrible violence in the hall of debate, without very perfectly comprehending what it is all about. Not one reader in a thousand could give an intelligible account of the "Agreement of Bordeaux," though it has been for several months a leading subject of reference in French journals and by French correspondents. The celebrated proposition of M. Rivet is known to most people only by name, and the later amendments which have caused so obvious a turmoil in the ranks of the Radical Deputies are chiefly known by inference from tantalizing references to their purport.

The "Agreement of Bordeaux" is the starting-point of the present order of things in France, and has already assumed the character of a historical landmark. Its purpose was, briefly, to facilitate the establishment of a provisional form of government by a compromise between all the political parties. The question of monarchy or republicanism was to be held in abeyance, till the country had time to recover from the confusion attending a foreign occupation, and until the pressing questions of peace, indemnity, loans and taxation were fairly disposed of. M. Thiers was to remain the virtual Prime Minister of the Assembly, and both legislative and executive powers were to reside in that body. The intrigue of the monarchical parties with reference to the fusion of the Orleanists and Legitimists, which was so abruptly terminated by the "white flag" manifesto of the Count of Chambord, was a violation of the spirit of the Agreement of Bordeaux. The increase of Republican strength in the Assembly, consequent upon the elections of July 2, encouraged the Deputies of that party to press for something more than a provisional form of Republican Government. Hence the proposition of M. Rivet, which aimed at rescuing M. Thiers from the domination of an Assembly which contained a formidable proportion of monarchists, and at putting a period to the existence of the Assembly itself. M. Thiers was to be made President for three years, subject to constitutional limitations somewhat similar to those imposed upon the President of the United States. His term and that of the Assembly were to expire together. During its earlier stages the proposal encountered the most vehement opposition of the Conservative Deputies. They exhibited a fresh and uncompromising attachment to the agreement of Bordeaux which they had previously been quite ready to disregard. The prolongation of the powers of M. Thiers was not so much objected to as the curtailment of the powers of the Assembly. The latter consequence of the proposal was its chief merit in the eyes of the Radical Deputies, and they supported it accordingly.

All this has changed within the last few days. M. Rivet's proposition is in course of being passed by the Assembly amid noisy demonstrations of satisfaction from the Right or Conservative wing, accompanied by the most violent manifestations of opposition from the Left or Radical faction, which now threatens to resign in a body. This sudden change of front has been due to the insertion of a preamble to the new legislative decree, which declares the Assembly to be sovereign and constituent, and consequently a body which can only be dissolved by its own will. M. Thiers may have his three years of executive control—though even that must necessarily be somewhat affected by M. Vitel's preamble—but the main point has been gained of making an Assembly, elected during a Conservative reaction, the arbiter of the destinies of France. The Radical organs argue that since the elections of July 2, it has become perfectly obvious that the majority of the country is Republican, that even the peasantry are freeing themselves from the monarchist influence of the priests and the large proprietors, and that therefore the existing Assembly no longer represents its constituency. That the Republic is not out of danger is pretty obvious from the latest exhibition of Conservative strength. But a general secession of Radical Deputies is hardly a step likely to make matters any better. Moderate Republicans will doubtless second the remarks made by M. Picard in the Assembly yesterday, counseling forbearance and restraint and a continued adhesion to the present Administration as the one least likely to betray the cause of free institutions for the sake of an Orleanist or Bourbon restoration.

Who Was to Blame?

The difficult question to settle in regard to the Massachusetts railroad disaster is whether there was any one on whom responsibility rested who has not been guilty of criminal neglect. The testimony before the Coroner's jury does not present the obscurity common in this class of cases. It is not hard to point positively to the men who, if they had done their plain, unquestioned duty, would have saved the thirty lives lost so terribly on Saturday night. The evidence discloses such a monotonous story of constant and uniform neglect among the railroad officials, that the mind gets tired and the heart sick in following it. Beginning with the management of the road, we find that there were not cars enough at Boston on the fatal night to make up the train, which, by being thus delayed, met with the disaster. Then we find that the conductor of the belated train received no special instructions from the Superintendent, and that no rule of the road required of him to provide other than the ordinary signals to warn off the train that followed him. Next, we discover that the Pullman train was allowed to leave the depot without being informed of the fact that the preceding accommodation train was behind time; the information seems to have been picked up by chance at a way station. We next read in the testimony of the conductor of this train, that having received this information he said nothing to his engineer about it, and took no precautions to avert the danger which this state of things involved. He trusted to the engineer's assumed knowledge of the same fact, and to the engineer's discretion, though he acknowledged that his responsibility for the conduct of the train isequal tothat of the engineer. In this condition of stupid and reckless indifference, the conductor remained until he heard the whistle for "down brakes," leaped from his cushion in a palace-car, and found threescore mangled, dead or dying victims of his outrageous neglect.

Turning now to the accommodation train, we find the conductor, the party responsible for its safety, in a state of mind only second in its recklessness to that of the conductor of the Pullman train. He testified that he left the Boston Depot as soon as he could get cars; that he felt anxious at various times and places about the train that was to follow him; that he at one time saw another train approaching him from behind, and sent out a signal-light to stop it; that he lost more time before arriving at the scene of the disaster, but that at that point, though he must have known the danger was greater than at any time before, he made no attempt to avoid it, sent out no signals on the track, and only observed the precautions customary in ordinary running. He seems to have wearied of vigilance, and trusted to the observance by the officers of the Pullman train of his right of way. It seems pretty well settled that by the rules of the road, as indicated in the testimony, the right of way belonged to the accommodation train, and so far as there is any difference in the responsibility attaching to the two men, it may be said to be in favor of the conductor of the accommodation train.

Whatever may be the verdict regarding the responsibility of the engineer of the Pullman train, here are two men selected, as is to be inferred, for superior intelligence and experience in the management of trains, intrusted for years with the lives and persons of passengers, who have in this case disregarded the rules of the road they were employed on, and the dictates of common prudence—with what disastrous result we all know. If these men cannot be held to account by the laws of Massachusetts, the claims heretofore made and acknowledged as to the superiority of those laws will have to be abandoned. As to the Railroad Company, it is to be hoped that every person having a pecuniary interest in the life of the persons killed, and all who were themselves injured, will prosecute it for the highest damages it is possible to demand. And let the prosecutions be prompt and energetic, that they may be decided before the community from whom jurors are drawn has grown unmindful of the crime that has been perpetrated.

The Issue in Wisconsin.

The canvass which has just opened in the State of Wisconsin promises to be an active one. Its result will be watched for with interest throughout the country. Not that the Republicans are unlikely to retain the supremacy to which they are accustomed in that State; but the Democrats have put before the people a strong man and a progressive declaration of principles, and the Republicans have done the same. Mr. Doolittle, who was nominated by the Democrats for the position of Governor on the 23d, is not a man to be beaten by sneers. He has been twelve years in the United States Senate, and his conduct during that long term entitled him to respect. It is true that, from having been a Democrat he became a Republican and that toward the close of his Senatorial career he passed again, through the inviting middle way of Johnsonian Conservatism, into the ranks of the Democracy. But he is a man of talent, his character is unassailed, and he represents the element in the Democratic Party most likely to prove influential with the wavering Republicans. The platform on which he is nominated accepts, more explicitly than most of its predecessors, the so-called new departure, and pronounces unqualifiedly against protection. It is plainly an effort to win Republican votes, rather than to stir the enthusiasm of bigoted Democrats.

The Republicans, however, have responded by a nomination and a platform that challenge comparison with those of the Democrats. Gen. C. C. Washburn, the candidate for Governor, is as able a man as Ex-Senator Doolittle. He has had a Congressional service of ten years, and supplemented it with a creditable military service of four years; and his personal character is unquestioned. The Republican platform opposes protection, advocates a revenue tariff, and adds the following terse and comprehensive indorsement of civil service reform:

> *Resolved*, That we know no duty more urgent than to mature and enforce new safeguards of the purity of elections, and to effect a thorough reform of civil service.

It also declares that the Administration of Gen. Grant deserves and receives the "hearty approval" of the Republicans of Wisconsin.

The main issue, therefore, between the parties in Wisconsin is the general character of the National Administration. A vote for the Republican candidate can only be construed as a vote directly in support of that Administration. A vote for the Democratic ticket is an expression, not of dissatisfaction with the principles of the Administration—for, concerning these, there is substantially no issue—but with the party that conducts it. The Democracy, with the field before them, choose to make up an issue solely on the trustworthiness of the two great parties, and, the Republicans having accepted it, it is on that issue that the election will turn.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. Wendell Phillips is a plain speaker, and he makes his voice heard very clearly in this week's *National Standard* in reference to the City suit against the TIMES. An able article also appears in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* on the same subject, and indeed the Press all over the country, Democratic as well as Republican, has expressed in vigorous terms its condemnation of the course pursued by Mayor Hall and his friends. No journal could fail to be deeply sensible of the encouragement thus generously extended to it. A few Ring papers have tried to misrepresent us from the first, but we have let them go their way and pursued ours. No one knows better than Hall and his friends that if City advertisements and City money could have silenced us, we might have dictated our own terms. We distinctly refused to publish any more City advertisements more than a year ago, and have since refused in the same way "liberal" offers to betray the public. We take no credit for this, and ask for none—but seeing that the Ring has resolved to do what it can to put us to great expense and inconvenience, we are glad to know that the true state of the case is everywhere understood. We rest our cause upon its justice, and whether we win or lose we intend to fight it out. To our contemporaries, and the many friends who write offering us their support, we can only tender the inadequate acknowledgment of our hearty thanks.

We print Mr. Greeley's speech last night, to the Tammany Republican Committee, on the principle of giving all sides a fair hearing. The matter in dispute may be summed up in a few words: the people want to get rid of the "rule of four,"—Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and Hall—and they profoundly distrust the Republicans who are in the pay of these men. Hall's boast now is that his faction can carry the City, partly by the surreptitious aid of the Republicans in their pay. We must have no Tammany Republicans high in the counsels of the party. Can a man touch pitch and not be defiled? If we are to be beaten by Tammany, so be it, and heaven help us; but at least let us not be beaten by the treachery of Republicans who are in the pay of Tammany Hall, and who are to be found on the Committee presided over by Mr. Greeley.

The call for the public meeting of Sept. 4 is followed by such a list of names as was probably never appended to a similar document in New-York. Bankers, merchants, real estate owners, lawyers and journalists, all of well-known and eminent standing, form such an array of anti-corruptionists as may well strike terror into the already tottering oligarchy which has conducted the City so far on the road to ruin. The non-partisan character which we have steadily insisted ought to characterize the movement for municipal reform has been faithfully preserved, and in the list of signatures published elsewhere will be found the names of eminent Democrats and Republicans side by side. "Honest men, without regard to party," must be the motto of the struggle to the end, and under this banner we shall certainly conquer.

Newspapers do a great deal nowadays, it is said, for the education of the people. This may be so; at least it would ill become us to deny it. But sometimes they mislead their readers sadly, and confirm them in error. A paragraph appeared lately in a prominent journal, and is going through the Press of the country without correction or query, in which it is said that

> "The gallantry of Sir Philip Sidney, when he threw his costly cloak on the muddy ground upon which the Queen might step over dry shod, is quoted as the highest example of chivalric devotion to the sex."

The writer forgot to say that Sir Philip Sidney did this as Queen Elizabeth was on her way to the funeral of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was killed by a needle-gun on the field of Zutphen, and who drew out the ball saying: "It gives me no pain, my Peters; you need it more than I do." This was about the time that Alexander the Great discovered America, and, overcome with emotion, exclaimed to Peter the Hermit: "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian," which so touched the Earl of Chesterfield that he uttered his famous compliment: "Praise from Sir Morton Peto is praise indeed!"

"A Democrat," whose communication we regret that we cannot reproduce, writes to the *Evening Post*, showing what an utter sham is the appointment of the Committee to examine the accounts of the Controller. The Mayor acknowledges, under his own signature, that the claims and liabilities presented to the Board of Supervisors, were never *audited* by himself or any other person or body whatever, although the act of the Legislature expressly required that they should be audited by Hall, Connolly and Tweed. There are no vouchers attached to these bills, and the Committee has no power to issue subpœnas or to put parties under oath. It will therefore be reduced to the single power of examining the Controller's books, to see whether the published accounts are entered therein, of which there is no doubt and no necessity of any proof. The fact is, the accounts are fraudulent *on their face*.

Gov. Hoffman has replied to the complaint of Messrs. Charles H. Marshall & Co with reference to Quarantine abuses, in a tone of perfect fairness, and with an evident desire to see justice done. The injured merchants are but little likely to obtain any satisfaction from the Quarantine Commission as now constituted, and this portion of the Governor's letter is perhaps a little evasive. It is tolerably well known that the existing charges have been sanctioned by the Quarantine Commissioners, but if they are to remain the ultimate court of appeal, the commerce of the Port may be ruined before they are brought to revoke their exorbitant tariff of charges. There is not much satisfaction to be derived from the Governor's announcement that his power over the Health Officer extends merely to recommending the Senate to remove him. A reminder like this is, however, as effective as could well be offered to the merchants of New-York of how impossible it is for respectable men to shirk their political duties and escape the penalty. A corrupt Legislature, and a Senate having in its ranks such men as Tweed, Norton and Creamer, are natural results of leaving elections to the lowest class of voters. Purify New-York from the rule of rowdies, and it will become possible to expect reform from Albany.

The *Herald* alludes to the second of the two fatal abortion cases which have recently occurred, and says: "Why is it that these social crimes are of such frequent occurrence?" The answer is, because the *Herald* finds it a paying job to encourage these crimes. In each of the cases referred to, the *Herald* has been the means of making the abortionist known to his victims. The blood of the dead women partly rests upon the head of the *Herald*.

A curious report comes from Washington, that the Corean battle-flags, captured in the recent encounter, have been received at Washington, and that in several instances they are made gifts to personal friends, and are marked with the names of the captors. Such a disposition of trophies captured in battle is in direct violation of the course prescribed and observed during previous wars. If the Government could give away all the results of the attack on the Corean forts with the flags, no objection could be made to presenting them to any one willing to accept them. As it is, the duty of the Navy Department is to preserve the flags is plain.

The rareripe, or, more properly, rathe-ripe peach, is the occasion of much imposture and no little self-deception about this time. Probably not one in one hundred thousand of the peaches sold as rareripes is really a specimen of that much-desired fruit. To know a real rareripe is even less common than to know a real Spitzenberg apple. But the former may be told by these signs. In form it is flattened; that is, its smallest diameter is from stem to blossom end; it is marked with a deep side-seam, and one side is almost invariably much larger than the other. The color is a bright blush, shading off into a light straw tint, not into green; it is rarely defaced by the mottled green spots so common on other white peaches. The skin is very thin and delicate. The flesh is perfectly white, not even creamy, and is very full in proportion to the size of the fruit, owing to the size of the stone, which is very small and deeply seamed. From this the flesh breaks away very freely. The flavor is indescribable, except by saying that it is the ideal peach-flavor—this fruit being the flower and crown of its species. It is said to be passing away, although some very fine baskets have been seen in New-York this year. Certainly most of the peaches sold in the markets, and even at the best fruiterers, are mere coarse substitutes—like the Hodest John, for instance, which, except in being white-fleshed and red-cheeked, are no more like rareripes than Hamlet was to Hercules.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

PANTOMIME AT THE OLYMPIC.

The pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty," the earliest career of which, at the Olympic, will be numbered among the longest theatrical runs recorded in this country, was reproduced at the same house, last evening, with circumstances and results pointing to a probable repetition of its past success. The circumstances were a crowded auditorium and a resolve on the part of the audience to enjoy itself with childlike heartiness, and the results were continued merriment and very frequent and genuine applause. When we mention that the piece to which Mr. G. L. Fox's drollery gave such great vitality was reproduced, we do justice to the adventures of *Humpty Dumpty*, but not to the whole spectacle now offered. Divided into three acts, the second act of the pantomime, wherein Mr. Fox's participation is dispensed with, is in itself a complete entertainment. And it is an entertainment full of variety and brilliancy, and with several novel elements. The performances of the Martens family can be thus designated: Their "Tyrolean Eccentricities" are by no means the conventional warblings with which the tenor parts in M. Offenbach's operettas are invariably supplied, but a very singular and amusing trio, capitally executed. As for the "Cat Duet," sung by two of the same persons, it is altogether fresh to local playgoers, and one of the most finished specimens of such work as well as one of the most potent to command uproarious laughter. Both the *tyrolienne* and the duo were redemanded, yesterday, and the hilarity which the latter excited was unprecedented in the annals of the merry house. Toward the same stage of the night's business were also introduced a series of remarkable feats on the bicycle by "Young Adonis" and "Little Venus," aged respectively four and a half and two and a half years; several perilous acts on the invisible wire by Signor Casselli; a droll dance by four French grotesques, whose leader is almost equal in point of power of self-dislocation to the elder Majilton, and a ballet by the Kiralfy Troupe. This last the Kiralfys contributed to the second act of "Humpty Dumpty," in shape of "Magyar Csardas," a Hungarian divertissement, which they interpret with immense vivacity and endurance. A strong ballet troupe appeared in the first act and were milder representatives of Terpsichore. Of the three leading ladies in this troupe, Signorina Adele Pagliari is alone deserving of especial compliment, as a *ballerina* whose grace and thorough familiarity with the technique of her art render age and beauty subsidiary questions. But we cannot enter, at present, into so many details as it would be quite satisfactory to give. Besides the artists above alluded to, Herr Willio, a sprite of marvelous imitative talent and physical suppleness, and little Jennie Yeamans interrupted the round of mishaps in store for *Clown* and *Pantaloon*. Mr. G. L. Fox, of course, impersonated the former individual, and Mr. C. K. Fox the latter. There were two *Harlequins* and two *Columbines*, the Kiralfys embodying that active quartet, and in the opening scenes Miss Lulu Pryor acted *Burlesque*. The scenery in "Humpty Dumpty" we have only space to write of as being of exceptional beauty, and, while we cannot just now extend this report, we hope we have said and implied enough to assure the reader that it relates to the most diversified and enjoyable evening's labor a pantomime-company in this City has ever done.

Musical.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Max Strakosch arrived in the *Java* on Wednesday afternoon. The formal announcements in regard to the season of Italian opera will be made in a day or two, and will be of an exceedingly interesting character.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Encouraging Reports Coming In—A Republican Majority Sure—The Democrats Hopeless.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Political reports from Ohio, just received, are of a highly encouraging character. That the State ticket will have a large Republican majority is undisputed. The contest is in regard to members of the Legislature in Cincinnati, Toledo and Cleveland, where the Sunday question has an influence which it is difficult to estimate. But for this, the Democrats would fight for the Legislature with as little hope as they do for the State officers. Pennsylvania is reported all right.

THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

Gov. Walker Invited to the Platform—His Popularity—The State Bound Over—Anti-Radical Platform Adopted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31.—At the opening of the Conservative Convention, today, Judge COX pronounced a panegyric on Gov. WALKER, and moved to take up the tabled resolution to invite him to a seat in the Convention. The motion was carried, and the resolution passed after considerable discussion, in which the speakers on both sides complimented the Governor highly. FAYETTE MCMULLEN ventured to say that he differed with Gov. WALKER on the public debt question, when a storm of cries, noise and confusion silenced him. Subsequently, when the Governor appeared and took his seat on the platform, there was immense applause.

Ex-Gov. SMITH, from the Committee on Business, submitted a plan of organization for the State similar to that of 1869, which was unanimously adopted. The plan expressly prohibits the State Committee to express any opinion for the party as to measures or principles except as may have heretofore been or may plan hereafter be declared in Convention. The simply declares that the object of the organization is to defeat Radicalism. No further platform was adopted, although it is said that Gov. SMITH and others warmly urged some expressions in favor of retrenchment and reform in the State Government. No indorsement nor repudiation of the new departure was made.

A resolution authorizing the President of the Convention to appoint a State Executive Committee was passed, but afterward it was reconsidered and amended so as to allow the district delegations to recommend the Committeemen for the districts. This matter occasioned much excitement and confusion, but the resolution of the country members not to be gagged and led blindfolded by a Richmond clique was not to be thwarted.

The delegates were assessed $1 apiece, which was collected by call of roll. A communication was read from the colored delegation from Richmond, returning thanks for the cordial manner in which they had been received by the Convention, and recognizing in their reception a spirit of good-will that they hope will unite the two races in a common effort for mutual interests. Great applause followed the reading, and it was ordered that the communication be spread on the record.

A speech was then made by ABRAM HALL, colored, of Richmond, which elicited repeated cheers for its conservative sentiments and expressions of respect and friendship for the whites. There was considerable confusion and discord on the motion to adjourn *sine die*, but it was finally carried, and many resolutions, speeches, &c., were thereby nipped in the bud. There is a mass meeting in progress to-night at the hall in which the Convention met, where many of the most distinguished members of that body are speaking.

GENS. HAWLEY AND BUTLER.

Another Card "Correcting" Another Butler Assertion.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31.—Gen. HAWLEY publishes the following card:

Gen. BUTLER, in his Worcester speech, fixes upon my change from the Army of the James to Chief of Staff under Gen. TERRY, in North Carolina, as the time when he displaced me "for inefficiency and incompetency." He was relieved from the command and sent to Lowell Jan. 7, 1864. I did not make that change till more than two weeks afterward, when Gen. ORD was in command of that army and BUTLER had nothing to do with it. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

MISSISSIPPI.

Resolutions Adopted—The Federal and State Administrations Sustained—Universal Amnesty.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 31.—The Republican State Convention adjourned at midnight. At a late hour the following resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That recognizing the principles of the Republican Party as set forth in the National Republican platform and exemplified in the general policy adopted by the present National Administration as of binding force, we do hereby reaffirm those principles, and approve the measures and laws which have been adopted to carry the same into effect.

Second—That we favor the lowest taxation that will maintain an economical administration of the State Government.

Third—That we will maintain a liberal system of free public schools, and secure equal advantages to all the youth of the State, irrespective of race, color or previous condition.

Fourth—That we indorse the Republican administration of the State of Mississippi; and that in the approaching campaign this Fall, recognizing his Excellency, Gov. JAMES L. ALCORN as our standard-bearer, we pledge him our united and earnest support in defending the principles of the Republican Party, and in bearing its standard on to an assured and glorious triumph.

Fifth—That having secured the blessing of universal suffrage we will continue our efforts as a party in this State to secure the speedy adoption of universal amnesty.

Lieut.-Gov. POWERS was appointed Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

Gov. ALCORN made a speech of three hours length, reviewing his administration for the past two years, and defending himself against the *Pilot*, which paper, he said, he removed from the position of public printer for plundering the public Treasury. His address was warmly received by the Republicans. The utmost harmony prevailed, and but one committee report was opposed, and that by two or three members.

NEW-JERSEY.

Unsettled Condition of Political Affairs—The Different Republican Factions—Mr. Bettle's Letter—Mr. Hill's Position—Speculations and Probabilities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1871.

The political aspect of New-Jersey, just at present, to use the phraseology of a leading politician of the State, is decidedly foggy. "Muddle" is the word which particularly expresses the condition of affairs in a political sense within the little domain. There are aspirants for the Gubernatorial chair sufficient to serve the State for the next dozen years, and they each have little factions which tend toward injuring the harmony of the Republican Party of the State, and damaging to a considerable extent its interests, unless the various views of different factions can be toned down to a common-sense, practical plane, essential to the political demands of the hour. It is conceded by all these several factions that the Republican Party has done remarkably well in the State within a few years past, and that it can do much better if harmony can usurp the place of the present general wrangle for favorites to the Gubernatorial chair. The Republicans are working most energetically just now, and turning the full force of a vigorous energy, sharpened by a very persistent opposition to the culmination of a decided Republican victory in the State at the coming contest.

An important feature of the canvass just now is the announcement that Hon. EDWARD BETTLE, hitherto a very prominent candidate for the Governorship, had withdrawn from the contest and declined most peremptorily to stand for the nomination. Thereby hangs a tale of many suggestive features. Hon. EDWARD BETTLE has been a member of the State Legislature for several consecutive years, and last Winter held the honorable position of President of the Senate. During his term of service he was frequently charged with corruption, inasmuch as he once voted for one of the measures in which the Erie Railway Ring was interested, and which, it is alleged, much oppressed the people in the neighborhood of Paterson, where the stronghold of his constituency lay. The charges against him were published and vigorously kept up in a paper called *The Detective*, published by one CHARLES JAY. A majority of Hon. Mr. BETTLE'S constituency, as well as the leading Republicans of the State, believe that he had nothing to do with the Erie Ring, which might tend toward the disparagement of himself or to the injury of his supporters, for they assert with much show of earnest belief that, when he had discovered how his action in the Senate had been misinterpreted, he declined to have any further communication with the Erie Ring, and was thereafter very careful to follow out his course as a staunch Republican wedded to the interests of his party. Mr. BETTLE feeling that, after the misinterpretation that had been put upon his course as State Senator, it would injure the party by his standing in the Gubernatorial contest, he has officially announced his withdrawal, and has clinched it by writing the following letter to Senator WILLIAMS. The letter is expressive, and reads as follows:

ATLANTIC CITY, August, 1871.

Hon. Henry A. Williams:

MY DEAR SENATOR: For some time past you have doubtless noticed a persistent attempt to represent me to the people of New-Jersey, and especially to the citizens of Passaic County, as a representative or advocate of the Erie Railway in the Senate of last Winter, and as being to some extent responsible for the failure of certain bills for the relief of the people of Paterson. Believing that this effort sprung solely from selfish motives in those who originated it, I have been disposed to allow it all to pass unnoticed, leaving the correction to the standing of the official record of the Senate, especially as no charge, was as far as I am aware, has ever been made, or attempted to corrupt motives on my part. This false report has, however, been so widely circulated and attained such proportions as to constrain me to ask you, as a representative of these bills, and as Senator having exclusive charge of their management, what my course was as a member of the Senate and presiding officer of that body in that connection. I would also particularly inquire if, as President of the Senate, I at any time during the session manifested any bias in regard to those bills, any disposition to "manipulate" them against the interests of your constituents by delaying or otherwise, or in any manner departed from the strict line of my duty with reference to them.

A full and frank reply will oblige greatly your friend, very truly, EDWARD BETTLE.

Hon. HENRY WILLIAMS replied from Paterson stating that it gave him great pleasure to answer this letter, and stated that, so far as he was aware, Mr. BETTLE had not done anything to disparage himself or injure the interests of his constituents. In the face of this, the Paterson people, led by Mr. BETTLE'S opponents, assert that in this letter Mr. WILLIAMS has only answered a direct question, leaving the main question open, and that the hostility of the people of Paterson to Mr. BETTLE has been increased rather than allayed by this correspondence, as he has since written a letter withdrawing from the contest.

The most prominent candidate next in the field as mentioned by the leaders of the party is the Hon. JOHN HILL, now member of Congress from the Fourth District. He has yet one year to serve. He first ran for member of Congress against JACK ROGERS, and beat him, and next defeated RAFFERTY, taking a clean majotity of 27,000. But it is not expected that Mr. HILL will accept the nomination even if it is tendered to him. Should he do so it would create great dissatisfaction among his constituents. They labored very hard in electing him to Congress, and gave him a handsome majority in a district which was strongly Democratic. Should he accept the nomination, leading politicians hold that there would be a doubt of his election to the Gubernatorial chair, and if he did accept, it would be necessary for him to resign his seat in Congress. It would then devolve upon his constituents to elect another member of Congress, if they could show the same strength which they did when HILL came out the victor. Of this they candidly confess themselves doubtful, and inasmuch as they think even if Mr. HILL should accept the nomination, there would be grave doubts of his election, therefore, it would be a poor requital to his staunch friends and supporters to throw upon them such a detriment to the success of party as the election of a new Congressman in his place. The leading Republicans of the State hold that if HILL does not accept the nomination it will be under the influence of what is known in the State as the Camden and Newark clique. This clique rules the political destinies of the State, so far as the Republican Party is concerned, as without its influence no nominee whom the party may advocate can hope to reach the State Capitol. The Newark branch of the clique is composed of Hon. IRA HARRISON, GEO. A. HALSEY, N. COUGER, Ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN and others of that stamp, while the Camden branch is led by Hon. GEO. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy, Hon. EDWARD BETTLE, and Ex-Senator CATTELL. The Camden branch of the organization had their pet in Hon. EDWARD BETTLE, and his withdrawal has left them empty-handed. It is now understood that in view of this situation the Camden branch has joined hands with the Newark branch, and that they will unite in the support of some man mutually agreeable to them. It is also held by many of the leading politicians of the State that if HILL is induced to be a candidate it will be for the purpose of defeating Hon. NEHEMIAH WALSH, who is spoken of as a prominent candidate, but who is not, it is said, a popular one.

Hon. CORNELIUS WALSH is a firm and prominent Methodist and a wealthy man, who had done much for his party. The Methodists in New-Jersey are considered a formidable power, and as Mr. WALSH stands as a firm pillar of the Church he will receive the suffrage of those people. He was a candidate for United States Senator against FRELINGHUYSEN, and during that contest contributed largely to the Republican cause in the State. He belongs to Newark, where he carries on a large manufacturing business, and is reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the State. During the contest in which he was pitted against FRELINGHUYSEN he was defeated through the influence of the Newark and Camden clique. It was reported a few days ago that he had withdrawn from the contest and would not run, but at more recent dates he he has issued a card in which he asserts that has not withdrawn, and puts in his claims for the candidacy. He is considered by the leading political men of the party and by those who are best posted as to the strongest man who can be put forward, and if the Newark and Camden clique unite upon him his election is a foregone conclusion. Without the support of this clique his election is considered altogether improbable. The influence of this ring organization is known in the recent threatened contest for Congressional honors between CATTELL and FRELINGHUYSEN. Both men were of the same constituency, and both men urged to run by their friends, but CATTELL refused if FRELINGHUYSEN chose to stand. CATTELL was in ill health, and did not care to run, so he withdrew in favor of FRELINGHUYSEN, who was elected by a large majority.

Another man mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial contest is Hon. JAS. SCHOFIELD, the gentleman who elected himself President of the Senate. He found that when the Legislature was called together that there was a majority of one with the Republicans, and he thereupon intimated to the Republicans that unless he was elected President of the Senate he would throw his vote upon the other side. They knew the consequences, and were forced to acquiesce in his view of the situation, and he was elected. His claim now to the Governorship is laughed at by the leaders of the party, who consider him wholly unreliable, and unfit for the position. His action at the time mentioned, in the Senate, has changed the minds of many of his supporters, who think him a man not to be trusted with political power.

The next candidate is Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK. The dashing cavalryman is considered as the last horse in the race, and without the ghost of a chance of success. He is not much valued by the party of the State for many reasons. It is held by them that were he given the nomination, it would devolve upon the party to assume the rôle of champions of his personal character. It is stated that there are plenty of people of the General's own party ready to come forward with "reasons" why he should not be given the nomination. They claim the honor is not due such a *mulish* man. The leading politicians claim that KILPATRICK stands a very poor show.

Last but by no means least among the gentlemen named in connection with the position is Hon. GEORGE RICHARDS, now holding the honorable position of State Director of Railroads. He is highly eulogised by the local Press of Morris County, but he has already signified his positive declination to accept the nomination. He has labored earnestly and to material benefit for the party, but has announced that he wants no political emolument, and will not have it under any circumstances.

The leaders of the Republican Party in the State fear, to some extent, the influence which may be exercised upon the coming Gubernatorial contest by the acts of the last Legislature. They hold that, although it was a Republican Legislature, it was one of the most corrupt institutions ever produced in this country, and that its acts cannot fail to have a decided detrimental influence upon the Republicans at large.

The condition of the Democratic Party is somewhat weak. As a last resort, they will probably induce Ex-Gov. PARKER to accept the nomination. If such is the case, he will probably stand a very good chance of election, as he is the strongest man in the State. But he has a lucrative law practice, which it is thought will be difficult to induce him to relinquish, and he will only do so at the last resort to save the party.

In connection with this subject it is well to mention that in Morris County last year the Republicans elected their man by a majority of over 13,000, the county having hitherto shown a very promising working Democratic majority.

At a late hour last night it was understood that candidates on both sides had been determined upon; that the Newark and Camden clique had united upon Hon. CORNELIUS WALSH, and that the Democrats would put forward Hon. NEHEMIAH PERRY. The latter gentleman has been a member of Congress from Newark, and is one of the directors of the New-Jersey Railroad. The primaries for the election of delegates will be held at the various county towns during the next week, and the Convention for the nomination of the Republican candidate for Governor will be held at Trenton, on Thursday, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock noon, whereat there are anticipated lively times.

POLITICAL REFORM.

Meeting of the Twenty-First Ward Council of Political Reform—Tammany Roughs on Hand—Vigorous Resolutions Adopted—Addresses of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Joseph C. Jackson, and W. H. H. Moore.

A meeting of the newly-organized Association known as the Twenty-first Ward Council of Political Reform, was held at the hall, No. 214 East Thirty-fourth-street, last evening. A very large number of prominent citizens were present. Previous to the assembling of the meeting a considerable number of Tammany roughs from the Fourth Ward congregated in Thirty-fourth-street, and, soon after the meeting had been called to order, they flocked in, and filled up the entire rear portion of the hall. They found, however, too large a force of Police present to render it safe for them to attempt any disturbance, and consequently, with the exception of one trifling incident, the meeting passed off quietly.

At 8 P. M. Mr. JOSEPH C. JACKSON, Secretary of the Council, called the meeting to order and nominated Mr. M. K. JESUP as Chairman. On taking the chair Mr. JESUP said:

It was with great diffidence I accepted the nomination to preside at this meeting, and when the request to do so was made, my first impulse was to say "No," but in view of the present state of our municipal affairs, and of the dishonesty and corruption which now pervades the entire City Government, I felt that, as an honest citizen, I could not refuse. [Applause.] This is the first public meeting of this organization whose object is to obtain an honest City Government. We are not assembled as politicians, whether Democrats or Republicans, but we are assembled as honest men interested in the welfare of our City as taxpayers and voters. We are met to-night to raise our voices as one man against the great demoralization and dishonesty which pervades the City Government. This is the first political meeting I ever attended in my life, and my experience is the experience of a great many others, but it is high time that the respectable portion of the citizens were aroused to the state of our affairs as they now exist. [Applause.]

Mr. JOSEPH C. JACKSON explained at considerable length the objects of the Association. They were convened that evening to consider the state of the municipal affairs, and in view of the recent expressions of the daily journals it would be insulting to their intelligence to go into particulars. He held in his hand an official statement, from which it appeared that over fifty millions of dollars a year had been spent by the present rulers. A greater and more reckless extravagance was never tolerated by a people. They were not assembled that evening to investigate where the money had gone to—that was reserved for another body—but it was an indisputable fact in running up this debt that in 1869 and 1870 a single person, the Controller, adjusted the sum of $12,500,000. Where that money had gone to, for what that expense was incurred, remains to be investigated. In contrast to this condition of things, a monthly statement is made by the Federal authorities of the national expenditure. For the first twenty-eight months, in which the City had made no statement, the nation reduced its debt eight per cent., and reduced taxation twenty per cent. In the same period, the City rulers more than doubled the City debt. All they asked to-night was a simple legal investigation of the official statement, and that took precedence of the political or moral features of the case. Mr. JOHNSON then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, irrespective of political parties, assembled this night at the call of the Twenty-first Ward Council of Political Reform, are, in common with their fellow-citizens of other wards, and of the entire State, astounded at the exhibit made by the public Press and repeated by every individual, of the enormous present debt of the City and County of New-York.

Resolved, That the undenied increase of said debt from $19,992,648 on Dec. 31, 1858 to $84,541,186 55 on April 30, 1871, coupled with the withholding of complete official reports for a period of thirty months, is calculated to alarm every citizen—the rich, at witnessing their entire property subject to heavy incumbrance, and, possibly, to confiscation, and the poor, at discovering that the cost of every necessary of life, even light, water and pure air, has been enhanced by reason of oppressive local taxes and official extravagance, malfeasance and peculation.

Resolved, That the unprecedented spectacle,—in this Metropolis of a free country,—the entire people on the one hand, openly demanding of their Mayor and Controller true accounts of expenses which alone could explain the enormous disbursements of the last three years, an acknowledged debt of nearly $100,009,000, and a depleted treasury, and such Mayor and Controller on the other hand persistently refusing to publish those complete accounts, but treating the public voice with insulting silence, equivocation, and imperfect statements, challenges the adoption of measures the most rigorous and decisive of which the laws admit and to which an indignant, determined, patriotic people can resort; and we now call upon the Grand Jury of the County, the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, the Governor, as well as the people of this State, in their sovereign capacity, to an immediate use of all legal means respectively within their grasp, to check frauds in public office, to punish official misdemeanors, and to expel and keep from places of trust and influence every man who has enriched himself at the public cost, or whose name is suggestive of peculation, imbecility or craft.

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair to urge upon the Committee having in charge a public meeting on Municipal affairs to be held in this City on or about Sept. 4, inst., that a committee of investigation be then appointed, who shall be authorized to adopt all lawful measures best calculated to punish malfeasance in municipal office, and to check official fraud; and that when this meeting adjourns it adjourn to attend such citizens' meeting in a body. (Applause.)

Dr. FRANCIS LEIBER said—The daily reports of vice and crime and destruction of life which we see in our papers contain nothing greater than the disclosures regarding the immorality and criminality with which our Municipal Government has been managed of late. What is to be done? The first duty in any calamity is to manfully and truthfully to look the danger in the face, and to ascertain precisely its state. It is so in society, it is so in religion, it is so everywhere. Let me speak out the truth simply and plainly. At all times, in antiquity, in the middle ages, in modern times, the great dangers to democratic government were robbery. We live in a period which is distinguished by its large cities. The universal demand for individual liberty which is made presents a greater opportunity for stealing, and the more extended the liberty the greater the danger. For this reason we ought to do our utmost in this crisis and endeavor to impress on our fellow-citizens the necessity of taking an interest in public affairs, and to go to the polls, for it is a maxim that he who has a right to vote, especially in a country founded upon universal suffrage, has also a duty to vote. [Applause.] And if the honest don't go to the polls, depend upon it the dishonest are sure to go. [Applause.] We might see, in my opinion, that a good charter be brought about, and for that purpose, I think it would be well if, at the proper time, a certain number of citizens, numbering, say fifteen or twenty, or twenty-five, of well-known respectability, be appointed a sort of convention, to propose a charter, have it adopted by the people, and then see it is sanctioned by the Legislature. At any rate let those be ousted who have brought this great calamity upon this City, with a barefacedness and effrontery that has hardly ever been equaled. If it is our lot to give up the Republic, and I trust in God it is not, then let us try at least that we don't fall under Kings who, like the Roman Emperor CLAUDIUS, have golden mangers for their horses, in stables which were equal to palaces. [Applause.]

W. H. H. MOORE, Vice-President Atlantic Insurance Company, said he would ask his audience to consider the importance of the interests included under the term municipal affairs. The water we drink, our streets, our public carts, our Parks, our Police and our Courts, our docks and our wharves, all are included under this term. The Department of Public Charities, our prisons our reformatories and our Fire Department, all demand the best care that can be devoted to them. They are so important, so independent of State and party questions, that all men should strive together to place the administration of their affair, in the hands of competent and honest men. A large proportion of our voters are without organizations, and a more helpless position cannot be imagined. Every voter should belong to some organization, and every voter should have his fair share of influence. This point the Council have looked to, and believe they have solved the problem of securing to each voter his share of influence in making nominations and controlling the action of his party. The representative principle is the right and the only really practicable one. In this organization we mean to keep the power in our voters' hands, and not allow its proceedings to be controlled by any faction or any outside influence. There are two great political parties here, neither of which gives its voters any fair share of influence. There may be a reason for this, but is it fair that voters should be represented by persons who don't really represent them at all? In making nominations the ballot-box is of no use. The interests of the candidates should be fully discussed, and a man should not be asked to vote a ticket simply because it has been prepared by his party. This Council propose to do things very differently, and to let each man vote as be thinks fit, and to give to each man his fair share of influence. [Applause.]

Mr. JOSEPH C. JACKSON said: Our object in introducing these resolutions has been accomplished; but it would be well to put ourselves on record, in view of the present extraordinary position of affairs. Our citizens have been held by the tyrants who control our affairs as slaves. The slaves of the South were held in involuntary servitude, (here a Tammany satellite exclaimed "You ought to be slaves too," and was promptly ejected from the hall,) but, continued the speaker, the people of New-York have been bound hand and foot by the shrewd tyrants who form the Ring. Mr. JACKSON then proceeded to speak of the debt of the City, which he said amounted to $139 per head, while the debt of the General Government was only $59 *per capita*. Who pays this debt? Not the capitalist, but the rent-payer. This is why families are leaving the City. This is why families are crowded together in tenement-houses during this sweltering heat, and die by hundreds from disease engendered by foul air. Look at every leading department of the City. It is in the hands of robbers. Gradually our commerce is being driven to Boston, to Baltimore and Philadelphia. But, said the speaker, we must have action. The Grand Jury can indict these men, and he asked that the Committee appointed by this Association confer with the Citizens' Committee, and see whether the gates of justice were really closed, whether the Grand Jury and the District-Attorney can and will act, whether the Mayor can and will act in this crisis. If the gates are, indeed, closed, then send men to the Legislature who will open them. Send a Democrat if you can find an honest one, and we will promise to stand by him. Principles first, party afterward. One most practical and feasible plan is to have the charter repealed. This is to be done by votes. In conclusion, Mr. JACKSON expressed a hope that the Governor would come out right in this crisis; that he would keep his official oath, and that an honest election would be guaranteed to us.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously, and the Chairman appointed the following Committee of Conference: Francis Lieber, W. H. H. Moore, J. F. Pinkney, Thos. Denny, Jr., John Stephenson, D. D. T. Marshall, Joseph C. Jackson, Dexter A. Hawkins, C. C. Colgate, John P. Crosby, Benjamin F. Mudgett, Oliver E. Wood, Nicholas B. La Bau, George C. Barrett and D. Willis James.

The meeting then adjourned to reassemble at the great mass-meeting on the 4th inst.

THE TAMMANY REPUBLICANS.

Special Meeting of the General Committee—Address by Horace Greeley—Call for Primary Elections.

A special meeting of the Republican General Committee, of which HORACE GREELEY is Chairman, was held last evening at the rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, pursuant to a call. A meeting of the Executive Committee was first held, and soon after 8 o'clock the doors were opened and the public were admitted. The roll of delegates was called, and the call for the meeting was read.

ADDRESS BY MR. GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY then addressed the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: It seemed to me, as to several of your number, appropriate that the State Committee, having assembled in this City last week and fulminated, as it were, a bull of excommunication against this Committee, it was only proper that this Committee should meet and consider what action was proper to be taken under the circumstances. If, I doubt not, as our unanimous decision we should propose to appeal from that rescript to the State Convention, it is proper that the State Convention should understand that fact from the action of this Committee, rather than any irresponsible representation from any number of its members, however, respectable. [Applause.] The Committee only can act for this Committee; it alone can speak for itself. It seemed proper to me, as early as our rulers would permit us, to call a meeting to take into consideration this action, and communicate to the State Convention and our friends throughout the State what was our position. What action ought to be taken your Executive Committee will probably present to you. Let me say a few words more simply to avoid any possible misconstruction of our action, or misrepresentation of it abroad. If we shall, as we probably may, decide to choose delegates to our several nominating conventions, it will at once be reported about the State that we propose dividing the Republicans of this City in the election to come. I desire to have it distinctly understood that for one I propose, no matter what propositions may be brought forward, to act with entire fairness toward every portion of the Republican Party in the City and out of the City. [Applause.] If, for instance, there be delegates sent to the nominating conventions who are not members of this Committee, I do not oppose that. I don't care a straw whether, if they are honest and worthy men, they sympathize with this Committee or against it, or with any committee. It makes not a straw's difference. But we should take care that there be not two Republican candidates from one district. We must avoid such a calamity. These delegates will nominate for the Republicans of the State. Whom they nominate should be to combine all the Republicans of the State. Let that be distinctly understood. No one, probably, has failed to notice the late developments or revelations with regard to the expenditures of our City Government. They have made a very deep impression on the minds of our citizens. It is confined to no party. You cannot find in any part of the City a citizen who reads a newspaper or pays taxes who is not deeply moved by these developments. Observe the recent action of the German Democratic Central Committee—an action which says distinctly to the Democrats of the State, "You must choose, if you have our support, between the purification of your party and such men as are in power in this City," and the great mass of the Germans in the State indorse this. I have no doubt that our delegates will be ready to consider and act upon any proposition which has been made to us for co-operation on the part of all opponents of Tammany in this City. But candidly, it must be said: "Gentlemen, if we act with you, whoever you are, you must not fail to act with us. We don't ask you to be Republicans if you are Democrats. We don't propose to become Democrats who are Republicans. If you propose to join tickets of all the opponents of the Tammany Ring in this City, good; but not on the prearranged conclusion that Republicans must be kept off the ticket. That won't answer. It must be honestly and fairly made by both parties, and the interests thus united combined against Tammany Hall. Those who supply the votes as Republicans are entitled to fair consideration in the making up of the ticket. I hear it said that there are Democrats willing to unite with us in the coming Fall campaign, but they say, "We cannot take our people with us—our ticket must be entirely Democratic." All parties, like individuals, must judge for themselves. Certainly, we ought to be satisfied with one experiment like that which we had last year. [Laughter.] I believe we were to get ten thousand votes here for the thirty thousand votes which we were to give elsewhere. It was so reported to me. They knew as well as I did, our friends, that Mr. HOFFMAN belonged to the Tammany Party. They owned him, run him, and invented him. [Protracted laughter.] But when the votes were cast, I think we gave thirty thousand to the Democrats, whereas they gave us only about five hundred. I say, then, if it is deemed by these gentlemen proper to run a clean, straight anti-Tammany ticket, very well, and then let us run a clean, square Republican ticket. [Applause.] Let us say, however, to these gentlemen, we are ready to co-operate with you, but first let us have a clear understanding. It is best always to have a clear understanding at first, because likely to avoid a misunderstanding at last.

Mr. A. J. LEGGETT then moved that the resignation of Vice-President TOUCEY, which was presented at the last meeting, be taken from the table and reconsidered, which was adopted.

The report of the Executive Committee was then presented. They submitted a call for primary elections to elect delegates to the State Convention and the various Assembly and County Conventions. The call is as follows:

The Union Republican electors of the City and County of New-York, and all electors who believe in the principles of the Republican Party and sustain the present National Administration, and such others as are in favor of equal rights to all, and who are opposed to extravagance and corruption in the administration of public affairs, are invited to meet at the Association head-quarters in the several Assembly Districts in the City of New-York on Monday evening, Sept. 11, 1871, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, to elect delegates and alternates to the Union Republican State Convention to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 27th day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to the call of the Union Republican State Committee.

The call is also for the election of delegates to the County, Senatorial and Local Conventions, and fixes the dates of those Conventions and the number of delegates from each district.

The places designated for holding the primaries are mentioned in the advertisement, which was ordered inserted in the *Tribune*.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, in seconding the call, spoke about this Committee as the representative of the various Assembly District Associations in this county who had a mighty responsible duty to perform, and who intended to do it thoroughly. He held that it was well that they, as a party, should put their candidates in the field early, and invite the co-operation of all good citizens to help elect them. He denounced the Tammany Ring and predicted that, with proper management, under existing feeling, it could be vanquished. It was in this spirit that the Executive Committee had acted. He concluded by exhorting vigorous and prompt action for the success of the object in view.

The call was then adopted, and Mr. POLHEMUS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the several Associations represented in this General Committee hold meetings at their respective association head-quarters on some one evening during the week commencing Monday, Sept. 4 next, to be named under a call duly advertised two days in the New-York *Tribune*, for the purpose of enrolling all electors who believe in the principles of the Republican Party and sustain the present National Administration, and such others as are in favor of equal rights to all, and are opposed to extravagance and corruption in the administration of public affairs, and that such electors be entitled to participate in the subsequent primary elections for the election of delegates, pursuant to the call of the Republican State and General Committee.

Mr. GREELEY suggested that to save expense of advertising, a night be now named. Objection being made that some Associations could probably not obtain the hall on the named evening, Gen. COCHRANE suggested that Tuesday be named, but if the meeting could not be held on that day that the Association advertise the day on which it could be done, for two days. In this form, and with the addition of the *Sun* as an advertising medium, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. TOUCEY then rose and stated that he had understood that the acceptance of his resignation, offered at the last meeting, had been reconsidered. That being the case he would withdraw it.

The Committee then adjourned.

Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association—Thanks to the Times—Gen. Grant Indorsed.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association held their regular monthly meeting last evening at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, Mr. LEONARD HAZELTINE presiding. Mr. C. L. WHITTEMORE made a stirring address, in the course of which he said Mayor HALL admitted that the charges in the accounts reported by the TIMES were exorbitant. They were not only exorbitant, but fraudulent, and he was sorry to see a man like HORACE GREELEY affiliated with Tammany Hall. He concluded by moving the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the NEW-YORK TIMES deserves the hearty commendation and support of all good citizens for its exposures of the unmitigated rascalities of the Tammany Ring of this City and County in its misappropriation of the people's money in payment of "perhaps exorbitant" claims and liabilities of the county.

Resolved, That the threatened attempt of the Mayor to eject the TIMES from their own property, bought, paid for and occupied by them, is another attempt of the Ring to get that which does not belong to them, and carries with it a greater significance, and, emanating from the same source, it is a fit follower of the attempt to prevent a peaceful assemblage of a free people. It is a gross attempt to stifle a free Press, to awe free speech and coerce public sentiment into an acceptance of the Democratic doctrine, (a new departure,) an acceptance of the situation.

Resolved, That we will not accept the situation; that while we admit that the immense sums the Ring are charged with have been paid out, (not to say squandered,) we will not rest satisfied with the report of any Investigating Committee on Accounts that cannot show that none of this money went into the pockets of the members of the Ring or its subordinates, without their rendering an equivalent.

Resolved, That any attempt to explain away the money under the phrase "perhaps exorbitant," or otherwise, than by showing the people, the *quid pro quo*, therefor, is but an admission of the criminal acts of the Ring; and such being the admission, it becomes the duty of all good citizens, Democrats as well as Republicans, to oust these plunderers and cormorants from office, and to elect honest men to their places.

Resolved, That, although it is the boast of the Ring that the Registry law of the City is repealed, and there is no member of Congress to be elected at the coming election, and therefore that fraud in voting or counting cannot be prevented, and the success of the Democrats is assured, we prophesy their grand mistake. The people are awake to the rule and ruin to which they are subjected, and will tolerate it no longer. Fair play, honest voting and honest counting is demanded, and that the people—honest Democrats and Republicans—are bound to have.

Mr. FLETCHER moved to add the following to the first resolution: "And in demonstrating the extensive and too successful efforts of Tammany to corrupt the Republican Party."

Mr. WHITTEMORE knew of only one Republican Party—the reorganized one—and as the resolution would seem to implicate the Republican Party he thought it would be better to withdraw it.

Mr. FLETCHER was sorry that any one should wish to leave that expression of opinion in the background. The Ring was not satisfied with carrying their own party, but they used efforts to corrupt the Republican Party.

Mr. MELLISH, while agreeing with the amendment, preferred to have it put as a separate resolution. Mayor HALL was very anxious for the success of the Twenty-second-street organization, and in favor of HORACE GREELEY'S retaining power. The Twenty-second-street organization was the left wing of the Tammany Party. He could not tell why Mr. GREELEY remained there. It seemed to him, Mr. MELLISH, that Mr. GREELEY had got into bad company. It was a remarkable fact that the Democratic Press supported Mr. GREELEY'S organization.

Mr. JOLLY did not believe that Mr. GREELEY would remain where he was. When the nomination for President takes place HORACE GREELEY would be found with them.

Mr. RUSSELL said that all the associations of New-York were crying out against the City authorities on account of the exposures made by the TIMES. The honest Democrats were now condemning them. The Republican Party had never such a chance of carrying the State of New-York, and he hoped they would not lose the opportunity. He was travelling in the country a few days ago, and the whole cry was that the best thing ever done in New-York was the exposure made by the TIMES.

After some further discussion Mr. FLETCHER withdrew his amendment, and the original resolution was carried.

Mr. WHITTEMORE next moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the incoming tidal wave of public sentiment from Maine to California shows that the people are satisfied with and approve of the wise, just and economical course of the National Administration, and betokens GRANT the people's choice for the President.

The resolution was passed. The meeting then adjourned.

The Germans and the Ring.

The German Democratic Ward organizations, since the meeting of the General Committee, on Monday, are fully roused with regard to the action taken by the General Committee in reference to the pending crisis in City politics, and the charges of fraud against the heads of the different branches of the City Government. Most of these organizations have called special meetings, to be held in a day or two, to express their views on the subject. That the General Committee will be fully sustained there is no doubt. All independent German Democratic voters, without exception, are loud in their denunciation of the corrupt rule of the Tammany Ring, and applaud the TIMES for the stand it has taken in making a fearless exposure of the frauds that have been perpetrated by the Ring.

Last evening a meeting of the German Democratic Ward Committee of the Sixth Ward, Mr. HERMAN SCHROETER presiding, was held at No. 94 Centre-street, at which resolutions were passed fully, indorsing the action of the General Committee; and it was resolved to call a general meeting of the German voters residing in the district—in reference to this matter. Brief addresses on the subject were delivered by Messrs. KOEHLER, SCHROETER, STADT, WEBER and others. Similar action was taken by the German Democrats of the Twenty-first Ward, whose Ward organization met at No. 545 Third-avenue, last evening, and by the Tenth Ward German Democratic Ward organization, at a meeting held at No. 122 Forsyth-street, under the Presidency of Mr. ROMMEL. A meeting of the German Democratic Committee of the Fourteenth Ward will be held this evening, to take action in reference to the pending political crisis.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—1 A. M.—The high pressure which was Thursday night central in the Ohio Valley and South-west, now extends very generally from Lake Michigan to Tennessee and eastward, and has risen with special rapidity to Lake Erie, Virginia, and Massachusetts. The pressure has begun to fall in the extreme North-west. The temperature has fallen very generally east of the Mississippi, and especially to-night in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and southward, and has risen at the Rocky Mountain stations. Light and diminishing winds have been generally reported, and these are veering to the east in Michigan and Minnesota, and southward. Cloudiness is reported at some stations on Lakes Erie and Ontario. Elsewhere clear weather prevails, except on the coast of Texas, where rain has fallen with indications of a storm to the southward in the Gulf.

PROBABILITIES.

A storm of some severity will probably pass into the southern part of Texas, and thence northward; rising barometer and clear weather for Friday from Michigan to South Carolina and Maine; falling barometer and southerly winds from Lake Superior to Missouri and Kentucky.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit..	65	68	74	76	74
Stand of bar. in inch..	29.86	..	29.94	..	29.99

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah.. 65.

THE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Another Answer to the World—The Associated Press Agent Produces His Evidence.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS, NO. 83 LIBERTY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1871.

To the Associated Press:

The *World*, in presence of evidence presented in my letter of yesterday, retires from the insinuation that the undersigned, or his subordinates, had invented the cable item stating that New-York City bonds had been refused a place upon the Berlin official stock list. But it implies now that we may have manufactured the exculpatory evidence, as cited, by a Frankfort instead of a Berlin journal, in support of the statement of fact sent to us from the Wolff Telegraphic Bureau. It gives me pleasure to accommodate it with the following extract from the Berlin *National Zeitung* of the evening of the 10th of August:

NEW-YORK CITY LOAN.—The Elders' College of the Berlin merchants, at yesterday's sitting, resolved, among other things, not to give any countenance to the placing of the New-York City loan on the official list of sureties.

Unfortunately, we had no Berlin file of our own, and the *World* Office failed to respond to a request which I yesterday preferred, that its German translator should in a personal conference give me the benefit of his Berlin papers.

The *World* insists that we were deceived and betrayed, because one of its associates drew, from the true fact stated, an inference differing from its own. It sees in this divergence of inference evidence that the fact was reported to us with partisan purpose and intent to mislead. I must decline to feel the humiliation it prescribes, as fitting to the case, for these reasons:

First—I am not "the Associated Press," though I cherish too deep an interest in its welfare to smut it with unfounded imputations in advance of a single inquiry as to the facts. I am simply an executive officer, neither omnipresent nor omniscient, but in duty bound to get the news, through such agencies as are provided by my principals, of whom the proprietor of the *World* is one. Among these agencies is the Wolff Telegraphic Bureau, of Berlin. So long as my principals, as a body, trust that Bureau, so *must* I; and so far as I can judge, its conduct justifies the confidence which led the Associated Press to contract for its exclusive service for America.

Second—If the placing of the New-York City Bonds upon the "official Bourse List" was of sufficient importance to justify an application to the Berlin Exchange Committee, I submit that the *result* of such application was an interesting new fact proper to be sent to us. Had the application received a favorable response, would not our failure to bring that fact have been accepted as clear proof of corrupt suppression, for party reasons?

In neither case would we have been justified in bringing a history of the Berlin Bourse, its "official list," and the rules, organizations, or customs of its Committee, for the purpose of creating or shaping inferences, or to guard some one from falling into the error of supposing that the New-York bonds had lost a recognition which they never had. The fact that the bonds were refused official recognition, just at this time, I may admit was unfortunate; but the "time" and occasion were provided by the party applicant. I do not see how the Wolff Bureau can be suspected of purpose to make a party point by giving us the naked result, unless we accept the violent presumption that WOLFF was in collusion with the agent for the bonds for the purpose of discrediting them.

Very respectfully, J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

The new disinfectant, BROMO CHLORALUM, is adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely *odorless* and harmless, *contains no poison*, and being largely diluted when used, is *cheaper than other articles*. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.—*Advertisement.*

Raw-Hide Cord

For Dumb-waiters, Sash-cord, &c. Manufactured by the Darrow Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Conn.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,

"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm makes a lady of 25 look as if she were but 18. It removes moth patches, ring-marks, sallowness, &c., and in a few weeks changes the rustic face into one of culture and refinement. Then dress your hair with LYON'S KATHAIRON, and the two attractions—the complexion and the hair—are perfect.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Cool Delicate Hair-dressing—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair; stops its falling, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Wood Carpeting, from 28 cents, very handsome. Parquet floors, from 35 cents per foot. No. 480 Broadway.

MARRIED.

APPLETON—APPLETON.—Aug. 12, at the Legation of the United States, Berne, Switzerland, by Rev. N. Sayre Harris, of New-Jersey, WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON, of Boston, Mass., to EDITH STUART, daughter of Wm. Stuart Appleton, of New-York.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

ALLISON—MILLET.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 30, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., of St. John's Chapel, assisted by Rev. Frederick Sill, MARY C., daughter of William E. Millet, Esq., of East Orange, N. J., to THOMAS ALLISON, of this City.

CUNNINGHAM—McGAHEY.—On Thursday, Aug. 31, by Rev. Andrew Longacre, WILLIAM J. CUNNINGHAM, Jr., to SARAH A. McGAHEY, all of this City. No cards.

EMBURY—LOINES.—On Wednesday, Aug. 30, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, ALPHONSE L. EMBURY and ELLA A., daughter of Richard A. Loines, all of this City.

IVES—HICKS.—On Wednesday, 30th inst., in Hoboken, N. J., by Rev. W. Tunison, CHARLES A. IVES, of Troy, N. Y., to EMMA M. HICKS, of Hoboken.

DIED.

BLACK.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Aug. 29, JOHN BLACK, aged 82 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, George Webb, No. 53 Sackett-st., on Friday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock.

CURRAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 31, at Yonkers, N. Y., GEO. A. CURRAN, youngest son of Hugh M. and Isabel Curran, aged 4 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. John Davidson, of the above place, Friday, Sept. 1 at 3 P. M.

CUMMINS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 31st day of August, EDITH C., infant daughter of Humphrey Y. and Eleanor S. Cummins, aged 8 months.

DANIELL.—At Westerly, R. I., suddenly, HENRY C. DANIELL, aged 23 years, son of Reuben and Martha C. Daniell, of Brooklyn.

The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

DENHOLM.—On Wednesday, Aug. 30, ISABELLA WHITE, daughter of James and Jeannette Denholm, aged 5 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 715 7th-av., this day (Friday) at 1 P. M.

FORSTER.—At Riverdale, Wednesday, Aug. 30, REGINALD HATHAWAY, youngest son of George H. and Constance A. Forster.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 1¼ P. M., from the residence of his parents, Riverdale Park. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 12¼ Hudson River Railroad train.

KELSO.—At Darien, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 30, EUPHEMIA, daughter of John S. and Leonora F. Kelso, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, Darien, Conn., on Friday morning, Sept. 1, at 11¼ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Stamford Depot on the arrival of the 9 A. M. New-York and New-Haven train from New-York.

MANSFIELD.—At Dobb's Ferry, Aug. 30, ALICE, daughter of Silas Mansfield.

Funeral service at the Presbyterian Church on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PADDOCK.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1871, EMILY JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of the late Isaac V. and Emily Whitehead Paddock.

Funeral on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Ashburton-place.

SCHNEIDER.—On the 28th inst., at Bergen Point, N. J., in the 8th year of his age, CLARENCE GILMORE, son of Louis and Lida Schneider, of New-Orleans.

The remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

☞ New-Orleans and Cincinnati papers please copy.

SKELDING.—At Stamford, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 31, HENRY K. SKELDING, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral at 2 o'clock, Monday, Sept. 4, from his late residence. Trains leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11¼ A. M. and 12¼ P. M.; returning, leave Stamford at 6 P. M.

VAN BRUNT.—On Thursday, Aug. 31, at the residence of her son Gardner, SUSANNAH GARDNER, beloved wife of Elisha Van Brunt, at the age of 77 years, 6 months and 29 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEETING OF CITIZENS AND TAXPAYERS, irrespective of party, to consider the present condition of the City finances in view of the charges of corruption that have been made in respect to them, and to take such action as the public safety may require, will be held at the Cooper Union on MONDAY, Sept. 4, proximo, at 8 P. M.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer will preside. A number of distinguished citizens, whose names will be duly announced, will address the meeting. All persons opposed to the corrupt administration of City affairs are respectfully invited to attend.

August Belmont & Co.,
J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Howes & Macy,
Fisk & Hatch,
Robt. Winthrop & Co.,
Henry Clews & Co.,
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Blake Bros. & Co.,
Vermilye & Co.
Drexel, Morgan & Co.,
Babcock Bros. & Co.,
Brown Bros. & Co.,
S. G. & G. C. Ward,
Wotherspoon & Co.,
Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
John J. Cisco & Son,
Kenyon, Cox & Co.,
Hoyt, Spragues & Co.,
L. Ballard & Co.,
Low, Harriman & Co.,
H. B. Claflin & Co.,
E. S. Jaffray & Co.,
Spalding, Hunt & Co.,
Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co.,
J. C. Howe & Co.
Garner & Co.,
J. S. & E. Wright & Co.,
Moses Taylor,
Dovale & Co.,
Edward Matthews,
J. Hugh Peters,
Henry W. Greenwood,
Walter H. Luther,
Jas. C. Russell,
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,
Chapman, Scott & Crowell,
H. H. Kattenhorn,
Samuel Davies,
J. M. Valentine,
C. T. Tillinghast,
Holden, Hopkins & Stokes,
Wm. Oothout & Co.,
Union Stove Works, P. B. Acker, Treasurer,
Hart Manufacturing Company, Charles Bliven, Treasurer,
Bruce & Cook,
Harper Bros.,
W. T. Melton & Co.,
J. Gould & Sons,
John D. Wood,
John M. White,
Smalls & Bacon,
Goodridge & Walker,
Wetmore, Cryder & Co.,
Nathl. L. & Geo. Griswold,
Hamilton & Co.,
Thompson, Knapp & Co.,
Thos. J. Perry,
M. A. Hoppock & Co.,
Spofford Bros. & Co.,
Havemyers & Elder,
Wm. Moller & Sons,
Ball, Black & Co.,
Henry J. Meyer,
W. R. Macdonald,
Smith, Dunning & Woodward,
Spence, Montague & Co.,
Frederick Mead & Co.,
James Austin Gillet,
Tucker & Mead,
Wm. H. Schieffelin & Co.,
Havemeyer & Co.,
Dowley, Corners & Co.,
Dickinson, Hurlburt & Co.,
G. W. Stanton, Jr.,
William Moser,
Schultz, Southwick & Co.,
Mattison & McCoy,
M. Armstrong & Sons,
Marshall O. Roberts,
Beckman, Chamberlain & Co.,
W. Henry Smith,
Sprague, Colburn & Co.,
Loder & Lockwood,
H. J. Libby & Co.,
B. H. Smith & Co.,
Lord & Taylor,
Lockwood & Co.,
White, Morris & Co.,
P. M. Myers & Co.,
Lees & Waller,
Philip Speyer & Co.,
Hallgarten & Co.,
Gilman, Son & Co.,
Kountze & Bros.,
Ed. T. Morgan,
Hatch & Foote,
Lawrence Bros. & Co.,
James H. Benedict,
William Hoge & Co.,
A. D. Williams & Co.,
Albert E. Putnam,
Beaaendahl & Co.,
Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg,
Catlin, Brundett & Co.,
Collins, Downey & Co.,
Buckley, Welling & Co.,
John M. Davies & Co.,
Eldridge, Dunham & Co.,
W. W. Huntington & Co.,
Pastor, Walkenshaw & Co.,
E. W. Holbrook & Co.,
Chase, Stewart & Co.,
Pomeroy & Plummer,
Wm. Lottimer & Co.,
Strange & Bro.,
Chas. E. Borsdorff & Co.,
Philip Tillinghast,
A. Masterton,
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Eugene S. Ballin & Co.,
Moller, Sierck, Henken & Co.,
Wm. A. Booth,
Wm. T. Booth,
Henry Young,
J. B. Boyt & Co.,
Alex. Studwell & Co.,
J. J. Bushnell,
I. & J. Brooks & Co.,
J. B. Dewson,
Ambrose K. Ely,
Samuel McLean & Co.,
J. & H. Van Nostrand & Co.,
Richard P. Buck & Co.,
John Falconer,
Thomas J. Davis,
Parker, Wilder & Co.,
Converse, Richardson & Co.,
Josiah Colby,
Minot, Hooper & Co.,
Watt & Sherman,
Harding, Colby & Co.,
Frothingham & Co.,
Henry W. T. Mali,
Field, Morris, Fenner & Co.,
O. M. Bogart & Co.,
Benkard & Hutton,
B. H. Hutton,
Cartridge, Wells & Co.,
Dale, Bros. & Co.,
Hermann, Boker & Co.,
Hendricks Brothers,
John S. Dickinson & Co.,
W. A. Schuyler & Co.,
Penfold, Chatfield & Co.,
Howland & Frothingham,
E. N. Tailer, Jr., & Co.,
Wm. Watson,
Horace Greeley,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,
Cooper, Hewett & Co.,
Peter Cooper,
Strapfer & Streuli,
J. B. Varnum,
C. A. Detmold,
John A. Dix,
Henry Nicoll,
James Emott,
Daniel F. Tiemann,
Andrew H. Green,
Edwards Pierrepont,
Joseph H. Choate,
James M. Halstead,
Robert Hoe,
John Wheeler,
Solomon Murback,
Thomas A. Ledwith,
Joseph Blumenthal,
George W. Varian,
Joseph J. O'Donahue,
Roswell D. Hatch,
William M. Evarts,
Geo. W. Blunt,
Ward, Campbell & Co.,
Trevor & Colgate,
Clark, Dodge & Co.,
John Munroe & Co.,
E. B. Morgan & Co.,
Jay Cooke & Co.,
J. & J. Stuart & Co.,
Dennistoun & Co.,
Phelps, Dodge & Co.,
M. Morgan's Sons,
A. Iselin & Co.,
Morton, Bliss & Co.,
Leland, Allen & Bates,
Henry Barbey & Co.,
Nahum, Sullivan & Co.,
Haslehurst & Co.,
Collins, Whitin & Co.,
E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.,
Almy & Co.,
Rhodes & Grosvenor,
Van Valkenburgh, Haines & Co.,
Aborn, Moir & Co.,
Kibbe, Chaffee, Shreve & Co.,
Thomas & Co.,
Benj. B. Sherman,
Geo. W. Lane & Co.,
A. A. Low & Bro.,
Jos. Gillett & Co.,
Stanton, Sheldon & Co.,
D. J. Ely & Co.,
Billings, Boies & Co.,
Ezra Wheeler & Co.,
John Caswell & Co.,
Arnold, Sturges & Co.,
Sturges & Co.,
Beards & Cummings,
Beebe & Bros.,
N. H. Gillett & Co.,
Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston,
Olendorf & Case,
Gillespie, Trowbridge & Co.,
A. B. Lewis & Co.,
F. O. Matthiessen & Co.,
Scott & Dash,
Calvin Stevens,
Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.,
Fraser, Major & Co.,
J. S. Rockwell & Co.,
J. V. Van Woert & Co.,
Bailey & Weizel,
Jos. C. Johnson,
E. R. Durkee & Co.,
John W. Hait & Co.,
Kelchers Sugar Refining Company,
Cary & Co.,
E. W. Corlies,
Ross W. Wood,
Stephen Cabot,
Kirkland Bros. & Co.,
Thompson & Benson,
Van Wagenen, Tuttle & Co.,
Studwell, Crosby & Hyde,
Elijah T. Brown & Co.,
E. L. Bushnell,
J. E. Buckley & Sons,
Chas. G. Smull & Co.,
Robertson & Hoople,
Wm. H. Hoople,
Aug. F. Weekes,
Thorne, McFarlane & Co.,
Hoyt Bros.,
Keese & McCoy,
O. K. Lapham,
J. & G. Lapham,
Healy, Platt & Co.,
Terry Bros. & Co.,
Turner Bros.,
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster,
Farnham, Gilbert & Co.,
Edward Haight & Co.,
W. T. Hatch & Son,
Marquand & Hill,
F. P. James & Co.,
McKim Bros. & Co.,
Baldwin & Weeks,
Putnam & Earl,
Ewell, Wood & Co.,
Northrup & Chick,
J. B. Summerfield & Co.,
Peck, Berry & Mason,
Paul & Alexander Armour,
Odells & Mills,
S. B. Chittenden & Co.,
Denny, Poor & Co.,
Anthony & Hall,
Aldrich, Iddings & Clifton,
Wright, Tillinghast & Co.,
J. & J. T. Lea & Co.,
Faulkner, Page & Co.,
Halsted, Haines & Co.,
L. M. Bates & Co.,
John Slade & Co.,
Stanfield, Wentworth & Co.,
F. O. Tufts & Co.,
Henry G. Stebbins,
Gibson, Casanova & Co.,
George C. Collins & Co.,
Roswell, Skeel & Co.,
Carter, Hawley & Co.,
Jno. D. McKenzie,
Earl & Co.,
Philip Dater & Co.,
R. W. Weston,
Oliphant & Co., of China,
Oliphant & Co.,
Skiddy, Minford & Co.,
Fawcett, Benedict & Co.,
Wm. Brooks,
Thos. L. Smull & Co.,
Wm. Meyer & Co.,
W. J. Staples,
Heroy & Marrener,
George T. Strong,
James L. Wells,
P. D. Brower,
John F. Purdy,
John Jacob Astor,
Fred. Butterfield, Jacobus & Co.,
Ross, Campbell & Co.,
Towsend, Montant & Co.,
Ammidown, Lane & Co.,
Jewell, Harrison & Co.,
James L. Little & Co.,
A. Rusch & Co.,
Peake, Opdyke & Co.,
Lesher, Whitman & Co.,
Mortimer & Debost,
D. Appleton & Co.,
Samuel Shethar,
Sursburg & Co.,
Papavant & Co.,
A. Person, Harriman & Co.,
Scholle Brothers,
James M. Cross,
James F. White & Co.,
Booth, Webster & Co.,
H. Hennequin & Co.,
Kessler & Co.,
White, Browne & Co.,
Escher & Co.,
Hewlett Scudder,
Badgley & Mead,
James S. Noyes,
Nathan C. Ely,
Julius W. Tiemann,
Wm. F. Havemeyer,
Edward Salomon,
George C. Barrett,
W. H. Neilson,
W. E. Curtis,
W. C. Barrett,
Emil Sauer,
Albert Klamroth,
Frederick Schack,
John A. Stewart,
Robert Lenox Kennedy,
Charles Creary,
Jonathan Sturges,
E. R. Robinson,
Wm. H. Wickham,
Robert B. Roosevelt,
William F. Smith,
Simon Stern,
Samuel Christie,
John Straiton,
Thomas McLelland,
William C. Malloy,
N. G. Dunn,
Thomas S. Cunningham,

And several hundred others.

ROBERT CUMBERLAND,
TAILOR AND HABIT-MAKER,
No. 49 Maddox-st.,
Bond-st., West London,
and
No. 3 Rue-scribe, Paris.

R. C. begs to announce that he has opened a store in London at the above address.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Sept. 2; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Official Accounts of the Assets, Income, Expenditure and Liability of the Life Insurance Companies Organized or Doing Business in the State of New-York, for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1870. Compiled from the official returns. 1 vol., 8vo, 116 pages. Price $1. J. B. ECCLESINE, office of the New-York *Underwriter*, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the above Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 242 Spring-st. JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Secretary ROBESON is to speak on the political questions of the day in Philadelphia on Friday, Sept. 22.

Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, has offered $600 reward for the murderer of Mr. JONATHAN HOFFMAN at Cape May.

The Boston *Traveller* already puts in a claim for Boston as the place of meeting of the next National Republican Convention.

A funeral procession in Massachusetts, on reaching the cemetery, found the undertaker and his assistant both too drunk to attend to their duties.

Nothing has yet been heard of Mr. NEWELL STURTEVANT, who so mysteriously disappeared from one of the Fall River boats some time since.

A new Republican daily paper is to be started in New-Orleans, which, it is promised, shall represent the party and not a Ring or petty faction.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* has been enlarged. It is a carefully edited newspaper, especially valuable for its trustworthy coal statistics.

A marl-pit in Sharpstown, N. J., caved in on Wednesday afternoon, burying seven workmen. One hundred men set to work immediately to dig them out, and all but two were rescued alive.

The remains of a mastodon were found near Jamestown on Saturday last. The animal is supposed to have been from ten to fifteen feet in height and from fifteen to twenty feet in length.

A Richmond negro who, after some difficulty with his wife, left her and came to this City, recently sent her some raisins covered with arsenic, by which four persons were poisoned, none of them fatally.

Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, has declined to deliver the annual address before the New-England Agricultural Society, in Lowell, next week, and it will be given by Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, President of the Society.

Miss MARY HIRST SPARHAWK, a great grand-daughter of Sir WILLIAM PEPPERELL, and said to be the last of the family, died in Portsmouth, N. H., a few days ago, aged more than ninety years.

Gov. HAIGHT, of California, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the persons who recently attempted to rob a stage-coach between Healdsburg and Cloverdale, Sonoma County, and murdered T. H. BENTON.

Gov. SENTER, of Tennessee, has invited the Governors of all the States and Territories to assist in securing a full representation in the National Agricultural Congress in Nashville on the 3d of October.

The Rochester *Express* publishes a rumor that the grave of the executed murderer MESSNER has been violated, and his remains removed. On the day before his death, MESSNER wrote as his last request—"My body must not be disturbed after burial."

A hardworking but poor German farmer in Livingston County, Missouri, whose farm was advertised for sale for debt in spite of all his industry and economy, still plowed and toiled, and a few days ago dug up a box containing over $1,700 in gold.

The Rhode Island Historical Society recently elected the historian, GEORGE GROTE, a life member, and the diploma reached him a week or two before his death. Mrs. GROTE writes that it was a source of lively satisfaction to him, and that at his request she had it framed, and it was hung up for him to look upon to the last.

Loud complaints are made of cruel treatment of the one hundred and more helpless inmates of the Boys' House of Refuge in New-Orleans. The *Picayune* says the lash has been applied indiscriminately, cruel and unusual punishments have been of daily occurrence, and even a helpless imbecile was tortured and beat out of the semblance of humanity.

The Wilmington *Journal* notes the extraordinary vote in some of the negro counties of North Carolina at the late election. While the proportion in white counties is only about one vote in seven of the population, in one of the negro counties, it says, the vote was one in 3.9, and in others from one in 4.4 to one in 4.8. If its figures are correct it will be difficult to explain this on any other supposition than that of fraud.

The Committee appointed to appraise the property of the three Republican papers in Concord, N. H., which, for the sake of harmony in the party, it is intended to consolidate, have reported that the new Republican Press Association should pay $18,000 for the daily *Monitor* and weekly *Independent Democrat*, and $24,000 for the weekly *Republican Statesman*. The property includes all the machinery, the newspaper lists, the good will of the entire concerns, and the book and job printing. It is intended to publish one daily and one weekly newspaper.

Since the 1st of January last, 1,025 building permits have been issued in St. Louis. All but fifty-eight of the buildings are to be of brick or stone, and their estimated cost is $3,771,242. Twenty are to cost $10,000 each, four are to cost $15,000 each, four are to cost $20,000 each, two will cost $45,000 each, one church is to cost $50,000, another church $18,000, the improvements on the Blind Asylum $50,000, one residence $35,000, another residence $25,000, another $18,000, another $55,000, another $40,000, a brick school-house $32,000, one business-house $200,000, another $130,000, a residence $33,000, another $38,000, another $50,000, one residence $12,000.

At least six men lost their lives by a singular accident on the Burlington (Iowa) and Missouri Railroad on Saturday last. A cow on the track in front of two freight-cars which were being pushed along by an engine, threw one of them off at a point where four workmen were digging a ditch by the side of the track. This car was thrown across the track; the second car was thrown upward by the first, and fell over on the locomotive, and then falling to one side crushed the four workmen beneath its ruins. Of seven or eight men on the car, two have already died, including the conductor, and the others were more or less injured. As the car fell over on the engine it knocked the engineer senseless and injured the fireman somewhat.

The fourth Biennial Convention of the Deaf Mute Association of the State, met in the Assembly Chamber in Albany on Wednesday. Gov. HOFFMAN made a brief address, in the course of which he said he had noticed that the deaf mutes of St. Ann's Church were very much like other people. The deaf mute vestrymen, for instance, severally voted the way their rector wished them to. The deaf mute attendants at church seemed to listen with their eyes just as effectually as the rest listened with their ears. Coming out of church the deaf mutes were as actively engaged talking with one another as other people, for the eyes and fingers can talk as well as the tongue. The Governor then said that these remarks might seem to have no practical purpose.

A Kentucky man who attempted to cross a high railroad bridge at Sheperdsville, in that State, on the 24th ult., stumbled and fell between the ties, but, fortunately, managed to grasp a tie with his hands and there hung dangling, with 100 feet of sheer fall beneath him. He was utterly unable to regain the top of the bridge, and he hung on with a death grasp until his cries brought assistance. Lifted from his perilous position he was led off the bridge, and sat down for a few minutes, apparently overcome by the danger through which he had passed. Then he got up, as he said to go home, walked a few steps, and fell to the ground dead. Physicians, who carefully examined his body, say that there was no bruise or wound sufficient to disable him, much less cause death, and are of opinion that his death was caused by fright.

Our California mails give some additional account of Don ABEL STEARNS, who died in San Francisco recently. He was a native of Massachusetts, settled in Los Angeles in 1828, and, the San Francisco *Alta* says, while he never sought office, and avoided the appearance of engaging in the political and military movements of the territory, took an active part secretly, and contributed much to build up the feeling of independence and hostility to Governors sent from the City of Mexico. When the American flag was hoisted, he used his influence to induce the Californians to accept the change. The discovery of gold added greatly to his wealth, finding him in possession of several hundred thousand acres of land and about 50,000 head of neat cattle. After a time, however, reverses came upon him, and the estate which he leaves to his heirs will not, probably, be large. He had no children.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 31, 1871. The report is an official one from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

One church and chapel, south-west corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street, church one story, chapel two stories, together 125 by 120; Eleventh Presbyterian Church Society, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Sixth-avenue, four stories, 22.6 by 56; S. L. BRADLEY, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-ninth-street, 529 feet west of Fifth-avenue, four stories, 22 by 60; W. C. LESTER, owner.

One first-class dwelling, No. 41 West Fifty-fourth-street, four stories, 25 by 60; CLAUDIUS L. MONELL, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, four stories, 25 by 65; WM. KEMP, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 123 West Forty-eighth-street, five stories, 25 by 58; ASCHER HECHT, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue, four stories, 20 by 60; W. P. & A. M. PARSONS, owners.

BRICK FRONTS.

One public building for railway purposes, west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, three stories, 200.10 by 415 feet; Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, owners.

Nine tenement-houses west side of Second-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street, four stories, 20 and 25 by 52 feet; THOMAS J. CUMMINS, owner.

Three tenement-houses, Nos. 704, 706 and 708 Ninth-avenue; five stories, 23 by 58 feet; JAMES LEWIS, owner.

Three tenement-houses, Nos. 422, 422½ and 424 Tenth-avenue, five stories, 156 and 25 by 70; WM. J. RESSIG, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Fiftieth-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 48; MAURICE LEVI, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, four stories, 20 by 55; WM. FRITH, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 287 Bleecker-street, five stories, 24 by 67; J. HOFF, owner.

One tenement-house, east side of Second-avenue, 50 feet south of Sixty-second-street, four stories, 25 by 50; MARGARET CRONIGAN, owner.

One tenement-house, north-west corner of Peck-slip and Water-street, five stories, 30.3 by 45; JOHN N. EITEL, owner.

One tenement-house, west side of Water-street, 45 feet north of Peck-slip, five stories, 31.6 by 37; JOHN N. EITEL, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Thirty-second-street, 200 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, five stories, 25 by 63; A. H. BLANKENSTEIN, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 79 Bank-street, four stories, 25 by 54; C. SCHAFER, owner.

One second-class store, east side of Church-street, 53.10 feet north of Lispenard-street, four stories, 25 by 55; S. V. LEVI, owner.

One factory, north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 80 feet west of Second-avenue, three stories, 25 by 20; NATHANIEL BURCHILL, owner.

One factory, north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 125 feet east of Third-avenue, four stories, 50 by 90; J. E. DOYNE, owner.

One stable, No. 226 East Thirty-eighth-street, three stories, 29.6 by 81; A. HUEPFEL, owner.

One stable, north side of Forty-ninth-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, four stories, 22 by 60; JOHN BLANEY, owner.

One stable, No. 25 Washington-place, rear, two stories, 26.3 by 30; Mr. SIEBERT, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	40	Tenement-houses	26
Brown-stone fronts	9	Railway depot	1
Brick fronts	31	Factories	2
Church	1	Second-class store	1
First-class dwellings	6	Stables	3

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Aug. 31, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brown-stone first-class dwelling, No. 308 West Thirty-first-street, three stories, 18.9 by 46, extension in rear, 18.9 by 12.8, 16 feet high; M. PAYTON, owner.

One brown-stone first-class dwelling, No. 162 West Twenty-second-street, four stories, 19 by 50, extension in rear, 19 by 19, 23 feet high; J. P. BALDWIN, owner.

One brown-stone dwelling, No. 107 West Twenty-fifth-street, three stories, 20 by 40, basement to be altered for store uses, and extension in rear 20 by 20, three stories high; LEONARD APPLEBY, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, east side of Park-avenue, near Forty-second-street, four stories, with Mansard roof, 24 by 50, extension on north side 25.1 by 48, 63 feet high, (six stories, with Mansard roof,) connected with main building, to be used for hotel purposes; JAMES E. SHAW, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 736 Broadway, four stories, 25 by 60, store to be made in basement and first floor; A. J. HAMMERSLEY, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 140 Third-avenue, three stories, 20 by 33, store front altered; JOEL S. OATMAN, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, north-west corner of University-place and Eighth-street, three stories, 24 by 50, one story to be added, and extension 24 by 33, 55 feet high; DAVID STEWART, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 201 East Sixteenth-street, three stories, 25 by 47, extension in rear 13 by 25, 34 feet high; WILLIAM HESSE, owner.

One brick second-class store, No. 102 Attorney-street, five stories, 25 by 60, one story to be added; ALEXANDER STEIN, owner.

One brick factory, Nos. 210 and 212 Eldridge-street, five stories, 77 by 88, top part to be remodeled; J. B. HOYT, owner.

One brick and frame dwelling, No. 173 Broome-street, two stories and attic, extension in rear, 9 by 8, 16 feet high; FREDERICK BECK, owner.

One frame dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 320 feet east of Fourth-avenue, two stories, 20 by 32, one story to be added; L. HOPPNER, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 31, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported, as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Pearl-street, No. 297, JOSEPH AGATE, owner; northerly pier, rear wall and lintels cracked.

Pearl-street, No. 299, A. M. LYON, owner; unsafe south wall and arches broken.

Madison-street, No. 49, EUGENE KETELTAS, owner; unsafe north gable wall.

Second-avenue, building south-west corner of Thirty-sixth-street, estate of ROBERT ORR, owner; unsafe corner pier and cracked lintels.

Greenwich-street, No. 435, JOHN T. ROBIN, agent; unsafe girder and second-story floor beams.

Eighth-avenue, No. 690, BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, owner; unsafe southerly wall, not properly shored up.

Eighth-avenue, No. 686, BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, owner; unsafe southerly wall, not properly shored up.

Clinton-street, Nos. 92 to 96, BERNHARD WELTUK, owner; unsafe rear wall and roof.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Pearl-street, No. 299, A. M. LYON owner; Bayard street, Nos 85 and 87, MORRIS LEVY, owner; State-street, No. 2, EDWARD COLE, owner.

Real Estate Transactions.

Business at the Exchange was again quiet, yesterday, (Aug. 31,) although the attendance was better than that of the day previous. No sale, however, was made, and the only property offered was that at Westport, Conn., by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., auctioneers, embracing three plots of ground in size respectively, fifteen, eight and three acres, located on the Saugatuck River and Bay. No bids being received the auction was postponed indefinitely. In regard to the sale of suburban lots at Noroton, Conn., conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER, yesterday, full details will be given to-morrow. For today, no sales are advertised, and until Tuesday next it is hardly probable that anything particularly worthy of note in the market will occur.

At private sale, ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-street, has sold the four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 160 West 47th-street, for $15,500. Lot 12½ by half the block. House 52 feet in depth.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a beautiful four-story brown stone house, 22.5x60 feet. It has been thoroughly overhauled and is now in perfect order. As the owner has no further use for it it will be sold low, and with immediate possession. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FIFTH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.—FOR SALE, furnished, a four-story English-basement house, 19.6 by 70 by 100; Sailors' Snug Harbor lease; 5½ years to run; ground rent only $400 per annum; a most favorable chance to secure a valuable business property at the very low figure of $20,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A.—**LOTS FOR FALL INVESTMENT**—5th-av., corner 54th, 56th and 91st sts.; Broadway, at Circle, 8th-av. and 59th-st.; 9th-av., north-west corner 68th-st., near the Boulevard; Boulevard, at 60th, 73d and 88th sts. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
NO. 100 BROADWAY,

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of real estate owners desiring to sell, lease, or rent. Particular attention paid to property placed exclusively in their hands.

Refer to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO.,
WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 32 West 51st-st., 21 feet wide; depth of lot, 100 5-12 feet; brown-stone front; four-stories high, exclusive of basement; Columbia College lease for twenty-one years, from 1868, with the usual renewals. It has been occupied about a year; was built by day's work by one of the best builders of the City. Price, (handsomely furnished,) $37,000; part can remain on mortgage, if desired; possession soon. Can be seen after 28th inst., from 3 to 5 o'clock. The house is between 5th and 6th avs., about 150 yards from the former; 51st-st. is one of the best in the City, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Inquire on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FOUR stories high and of extra width, for sale in 19th-st., near and west of 5th-av.; recently put in perfect order; price $40,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

A.—FOR SALE ON GRAND BOULEvard, near 72d-st., a choice small corner plot of lots at a price which, as a sure investment, cannot be duplicated. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE 6TH-AV. STORE property, west side, one block from Booth's Theatre; very desirable location. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANT medium-sized high-stoop dwelling; $57,000; terms easy; leasehold. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE.

A first-class country residence at Poughkeepsie, two miles south of the Court-house, fronting on Hudson River; brick house; twenty rooms; all modern improvements, gas, water, hot water, furnace, &c; all in perfect order; two cottages, stable, ice-house, barns, sheds, &c.; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out, with choice varieties of shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; abundance of fruit—trees planted twenty years ago; view of Hudson River and surrounding country unsurpassed; immediate possession; terms to suit. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

VALUABLE COUNTRY-SEAT FOR sale, situated in the town of Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, four miles from the City of Hudson and half a mile from the Hudson River Institute and Hudson and Boston Railroad Depot, containing fifty acres of land under the highest cultivation; all kinds of fruit and shade trees; house and outbuildings in perfect order and the grounds handsomely laid out. For terms apply to Miss H. E. MESICK, on the premises; VAN WYCK & GREEN, lawyers, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York; and WILLIAM A. TIFFANY, care of Ely, Oberholser & Co., Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, New-York.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH County, N. J., at the junction of the North and South and Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean—forty-four desirable villa plots, containing from one to four acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within half a mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, 3½ miles from Long Branch, 1¾ hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms, and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2½ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. S. H., Box No. 4,578 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—$6,500; $3,800 CAN REMAIN on mortgage. Complete house, eight rooms, furnace range, water, Philadelphia (low down) grates; lot 100 feet front; near depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT FORT WASHington, to a private family only, a large house and grounds, with stables, greenhouse, grapery, &c.; will be rented low to a responsible party either for the remainder of the season or till 1st November, 1872. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English-basement house, No. 20 West 29th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply to JOSEPH RIPLEY & SON, No. 68 Pine-st., New-York City.

AT NO. 62 WEST 33D-ST.—FURNISHED apartments for single gentlemen or small families; terms moderate; references required. Apply on the premises.

FRENCH FLATS.—ALL THE CONVENiences of a house on the first floor to let, No. 142 East 14th-st., for small first-class families; they are very desirable. Apply to the janitor.

SUMMIT, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSES TO rent for the Winter, or for a longer time.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ELEGANT OFFICES, SINGLY OR en suite, to let in several prominent buildings on Broadway, between Wall and Canal sts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY, on or near 5th-av., for the equity; we can offer eleven acres on Orange Mountain, at Orange, N. J., well located, commanding fine views; clear of incumbrance. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR three years. Address Dr. JOHN C. JAY, Rye, Westchester County.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MIDDLE of September, a floor or part of floor, unfurnished, between 4th and 6th avs. and 36th and 50th sts.; references exchanged. Answer by letter 121 West 20th-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY COMPETENT TO procure subscriptions for a newly-organized mining company, based upon substantial worth; liberal compensation. Address, with references, COMPANY, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING ABOUT to visit Europe, will undertake any legal, patent or commercial business. First-class references.
MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON,
Attorney and Counselor, No. 254 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE AND BOILER, 35 HORSE-POWER, with rubbing-bed, two gangs of saws, with shafting and belting, to be sold at public auction WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1871, at 11 A. M., corner 35th-st. and Broadway.
JEREMIAH KENNEDY, Administrator.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR, }
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON, }

JULY 8, 1871.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPTCY.

JOBBERS' STOCK OF HOSIERY AND NOTIONS AT AUCTION.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

United States District Court Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BULKLEY, MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—I, the assignee of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., auctioneers, at their sales-room, No. 132 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of September, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the remaining stock of merchandise of said estate, consisting of hosiery, gloves, hoods, scarfs, Washinee yarn, paper and linen collars and cuffs, buttons, (a large assortment,) needles, fans, combs, razors and straps, wallets, jet brooches, ink, scissors, linen thread, cotton nets, perfumery, alpaca and fancy coat braids, serpentine, star and soutache braids in silk, linen and cotton, harmonicas, elastic braids and cords, tooth-brushes, pencils, (slate and lead,) crochet hooks, &c., &c. Catalogues of which may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers on the day of sale.—Dated New-York, Sept. 31, 1871.
O. B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Friday,) Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
500 boxes Malaga Raisins.
500 quarter boxes London Layers and Imperial Cabinet.
166 boxes dried Raisins.
1 hhd. Figs, in drums.
30 bags Pea-nuts.
70 boxes shelled Almonds.

DRY GOODS.

WHITE HAIR-CLOTHS.

Just received, per steamer *Java*, an invoice of
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 cord WHITE HAIR-CLOTHS.

BERNHEIMER & NEWMAN,
NOS. 83 AND 85 WORTH-ST.

GRAND OPENING

Of early Autumn styles at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 838 Broadway, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, Sept. 1, 2 and 4. Novelties, Suits Polonaise, Overskirts, Basques, Sleeves, &c., &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JOHNSTON BUILDING, NO. 30 BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1871. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the name of
FALLS & TILESTON,
for the transaction of a general stock brokerage business.
DE WITT C. FALLS,
Formerly BOYD, FALLS & VINCENT.
THOMAS TILESTON,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement.
JAS. W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 10 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration.
GEORGE WALKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS,
HENRY TURNBULL.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[Renewal Receipts on Insurance Policies Require the same Stamp as Original Policy—Commissioner Pleasonton's Decision Overruled, and Original Ruling Reaffirmed.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1871. }

WM. AMES, ESQ., COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT, PROVIDENCE, R. I.:

SIR: Walter Paine, Esq., President of the "Merchants' Insurance Company" of Providence, has written to this office respecting stamp duty on receipts renewing policies of insurance, when said receipts are made previous to the expiration of the policies. He has been referred to you.

The common form of renewal receipts contains a contract or agreement *continuing* or renewing a policy. The law imposes upon the renewal or *continuance* of any agreement or contract a stamp duty equal to that required on the original instrument. (Schedule B, of Stamp Duties, first proviso under Mortgage.)

Any written contract, therefore, made in the form of a receipt or otherwise, which renews or *continues* a policy, requires the same stamp as the original policy. It makes no difference whether such "renewal receipt" is given before or after the expiration of the policy.

A different construction would almost nullify the tax upon the renewal of policies, one of the most important items in Schedule B, as renewal receipts are nearly always given before the expiration of a policy.

This overrules the decision of Commissioner Pleasonton, in a letter to Supervisor S. B. Dutcher, published in the *Internal Revenue Record*, No. 325, for March 25, 1871, and restores the previous holding of this office as given in the *Record*, No. 322, for March 4, 1871.

This is an important matter for parties insured, as the renewal receipts would be invalid unless duly stamped, and it should be brought to the notice of policy-holders in your District.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms,
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

HOTELS.

THE LELANDS' NEW HOTEL—STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, corner of 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Board $3 50 per day; with elevator; the great central location.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

JAUDON INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.
School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English. French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P. HARMEGNIES.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 10.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Three doors above 36th-st.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,
Lewisboro', Westchester County, N. Y. A Home School for girls and boys under 14 years of age, offers all the advantages of a first-class Family School. Number limited to 12. Terms, $350 per year. Opens first Wednesday in October. Circulars had of Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principal,
Rev. ROBERT BOLTON, A. M., Rector.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Students can enter at any time. Telegraph department; demand for operators.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., reopens Sept. 19. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, primary, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

E. DE CRAUZAT, FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for boys, with primary department, No. 202 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Send for circulars at the school.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

CHESTER INSTITUTE, A GERMAN, French and English Boarding School for young ladies; City advantages and country prices; Fall term begins Sept. 18. Address S. C. MAGIE, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will open its twentieth annual session on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 18.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 58 Washington-st.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
Principals, { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.
No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

THE HERBERT SPENCER SEMINARY,
A Boarding School for boys at Eagleswood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal,
Adopts the
"NATURAL METHOD."
Opens Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principal, *Home Journal* Office, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
AT FAIR HAVEN ON THE SHREWSBURY.
Lessons in music, French, Latin, drawing, &c. Superior advantages. Terms liberal. A limited number of select pupils only. For circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
No. 179 2d-av., near 12th-st.
The school year will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars apply to Dr. THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1871.
By order of the Board,
CHAS. CHENEY, Secretary.

MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH
Will open a Boarding and Day School for boys on MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871, at Pine Grove, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Address as above.

MISS C. MERLE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

WOODBURN.
A Family and Classical School for young boys, Asylum-av., Hartford, Conn., Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to twenty. The Winter terms begin on Nov. 1.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
A Select School for all branches of music.
(Decker Brothers' Building,)
No. 33 Union-square, near 16th-st.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 20 at No. 1,146 Broadway, above 26th-st. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Number limited. Circulars at school.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 25. Circulars on application.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

$325 FOR BOARD AND TUITION, one year, at the Stamford (Conn.) Collegiate Institute. Music and painting only extras. Native teachers of modern languages. Home care and thorough culture. School opens Sept. 20, 1871.
R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will Reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

VASSAR COLLEGE
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.
MARK HOPKINS, President.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.
For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.
The first session of the College year, 1871-72, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—not Sept. 6 as announced in the last catalogue.
JOHN T. DUFFIELD, Clerk of the Faculty.
PRINCETON, N. J.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

ACADEMIC.—THE NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, opposite the Sturtevant House, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Well-organized, full corps of instructors—thorough, complete, energetic, rapid. References—President Porter, Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, Hon. W. M. Evarts, W. F. Havemeyer, A. S. Hatch, (Fisk & Hatch.)
Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal.
DENNIS BEACH, JR., Associate Principal.

MESSRS. SCHERMERHORN & HAMILTON will open their English, Classical and Mathematical School, Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Instruction given in all branches of a first-class school, including mercantile accounts; youth desirous of reading a course for college are solicited; the assistants will be well qualified gentlemen; circulars next door.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. COLTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Misses and Young Ladies, High-st., Middletown, Conn., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Refers to Bishop Williams, President Cummings, Middletown; Dr. Bacon, Prof. Hadley, New-Haven; Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, J. C. Havemeyer, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Budington.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., or at Station M, N. Y.

COOPER UNION FREE NIGHT CLASSES IN SCIENCE AND ART.—The regular term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871. Applications for admission can be made and information obtained at the office of the Union, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9 P. M., beginning Sept. 7. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.; Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

$150 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION at Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY, B. D., Rector. Send for a circular.

TRINITY SCHOOL, NO. 467 8TH-AV., re-opens next MONDAY, Sept. 4.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

LAW SCHOOLS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
LAW SCHOOL.
INSTRUCTORS and SUBJECTS for 1871-72.
PROFESSORS.
EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.
NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Evidence, Equity and Bailments.
C. C. LANGDELL, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.
LECTURERS.
GEORGE T. BIGELOW, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Massachusetts,) Marine Insurance.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Rhode Island,) Corporations.
NICHOLAS ST. JOHN GREEN, LL.B., Criminal Law and Torts.
JOHN LATHROP, LL.B. Shipping and Admiralty.
JOHN C. GRAY, JR., A.M., Conflict of Laws.
The academic year begins Sept. 28, 1871. Important changes have been made in the terms of admission, the course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the fees. For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examinations. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires a situation, either in an institution or as governess to teach English branches, higher mathematics, Latin and French; unexceptionable references. Address MARSHALL FINLEY, Canandaigua, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement in a family to teach music and English; references exchanged. Address H., No. 40 New Bowery.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 38 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870. JANETTE MACONNELL,
au4-law6mF* Administratrix, &c.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20	Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23
China, Wednesday, Sept. 27	Samaria, Tuesday, Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin............$130, gold.	Cabin............$100, gold.
Second cabin.... 80, gold.	Second cabin.... 80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin..............$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin..............150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin.......$80 gold. | Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets..............$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..............................Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..............................Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC..............................Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa........Sat., Sept. 2	Ismailia.......Wed., Sept. 6
India..........Sat., Sept. 9	Caledonia....Tues., Sept. 12
Columbia.....Sat., Sept. 16	Dorian........Wed., Sept. 20
Anglia........Sat., Sept. 23	Assyria.......Wed., Sept. 27

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.............Saturday, Sept. 2, 4 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...........Thursday, Sept. 7, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......Saturday, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........Thursday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 7½ A. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT..........Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE............DAURE............Saturday, Oct. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin...$120 and $130 | Second Cabin...$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE, Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS......Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH...........Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.........Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..................Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Aug. 31
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Sept. 7
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of detention at Quarantine, the steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail FRIDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., and not Aug. 31, as previously advertised.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.........Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken...........Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Oct. 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and well-known couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 15—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 13.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Sept. 30, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 82½ and interest.

White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 92½ and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast **Coal and Iron Mines** belonging to the said Company. For sale at **90** and interest by

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than **$375,000**

Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over.... **$16,000,000**

Price **90** and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Loans negotiated.

Money received on deposit at interest.

Exchange drawn on the Paris house and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

$600,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 243 miles.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,340 53; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 82, showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $385,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent. on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.

The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of **one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres** of the most valuable **Lumber Lands in Michigan**, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

NO. 11 PINE-ST., N. Y.,

Offer for sale at 97½ and accrued interest the remaining $200,000 of the First Mortgage 8 per Cent. Indorsed Gold Bonds of the South and North Alabama Railroad, now four times secured, being balance left of total issue sold to Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which completed direct line between Louisville and Montgomery.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

Sinking Fund Bonds

OF THE

LAKE SHORE

AND

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full **PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT,** or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.............. **$45,719,817**
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY........ **892,000**

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY

RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by State of Alabama.

PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.
2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CUTTING OFF EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.
3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.
4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.
5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.
6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$100,000 TO LOAN, ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit, on New-York City real estate. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage.
W. R. WEMPLE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook: understands all kinds of meats, soups, and an excellent bread, biscuit and pastry baker; will assist in washing and ironing; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 459 West 32d-st., butcher's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; is an excellent baker; City and country reference. Apply at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY HIGHLY RECOMmended young woman, with ten years' City reference from her last place, a situation as chamber-maid, washing, waiting or as nurse or any kind of upstairs work. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, chamber-maid, and laundress or fine washing, by a very respectable young woman and excellent laundress; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine work; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as first-class cook in a private family; would assist with washing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 29th-st.

SERVANTS.

EMPLOYERS RETURNING TO CITY can be promptly supplied with capable and well-recommended servants at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman; City or country; she is a thorough good cook: meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, &c.; excellent baker. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a few more engagements, day or week, to do all kinds of family sewing and trim dresses; flouncing and folds. Call or address No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; will assist with washing if required; no objection to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 337½ East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; country preferred; best references. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear building, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamber-work and take care of children. Call or address No. 124 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamber-work and assist in waiting. Call or address No. 124 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation: is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at the German Institute, No. 127 Norfolk-st., M. HILD.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK, STRICTly first-class, a situation; bakes, makes all kinds of desserts; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl to take care of grown-up children, in a private family. Address No. 261 West 25th-st., second floor back.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, waiters, coachmen, errand-boys, grooms, &c., should call at SIMMS' select agency, No. 541 6th-av., near 32d-st.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY can have first-class female help, of all nationalities, at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to take care of children and do chamber-work; the best of City references. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as plain cook in a small private family, or as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 169 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; unexceptionable City references from last employers. Call or address No. 237 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer, in a small family; thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable City reference. Call at or address No. 203 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL, a situation in a private family as waitress or chamber-maid. Apply at No. 24 Lafayette-place.

MALES.

WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT coachman, who intends to leave his situation about the middle of September, would like to engage as such with any gentleman in New-York or vicinity who will pay good wages positively; he has all the qualifications that his work demands; will be well recommended by his present employer. Address P. FLYNN, care A. Q. Keasbey, No. 750 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE English Protestant as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place in the country; unexceptionable references. Call or address W. B., No. 1,240 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, in City or country; reliable, sober, young man; safe and experienced City driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; can milk; not afraid to work. Address DAVIS, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent Protestant German man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business and has unexceptionable refrence, which will bear strict investigation. Address CHARLES, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, (married,) a situation as coachman and groom, or general useful man; can care for and manage horses well; has good recommendations, and is anxious for a situation. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant single young man, as coachman in a private family, with the very best of City references given; also can be seen with his present employer. Call or address 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A FARMER'S OR MARKET gardener's situation, or to take charge of a gentleman's place, by a first-class man; Scotch; very best references. Address JOBSON, seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S AND GARDENer's situation by a young married man; is a good tandem or four-in-hand driver; five years in one place; the best City reference. Address A. B. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN AND wife, situations in a good family, one as first-class cook, the other as head waiter, or as single waiter. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman; 26 years of age; references when seen will be found to suit. Address E. B., No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; not married; will make himself generally useful; can be well recommended. Address B. T. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; green-houses, hot and cold grape-ries, fruit, flowers, and vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored private waiter; thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable City references. Call from 12 to 6 P. M. at No. 129 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a Protestant married man; highly recommended by his present employer. Call or address to B. F., carriage repository, 5th-av. and 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a young man; will be found both willing and obliging. Address W. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A CLERGYMAN'S FAMILY, at Princeton, N. J., an experienced Protestant child's nurse, to whom a desirable engagement and permanent home will be offered. Address Box No. 98, Princeton, N. J., stating terms and references.

WANTED—IN A JOBBING-HOUSE ON Broadway, an intelligent boy about 15 years old; must be a good writer, and come well recommended. Address Box No. 3,560 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED — TIE-MAKERS AND OPERAtors who are accustomed to the best work on ties, will have permanent employment at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

WANTED—PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER and ironer, in an American family of three, with good City reference. Apply from 9 to 11 A. M., at No. 235 West 53d-st.

WANTED—A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO THE looking-glass business. Apply at 577 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers and Printers. We supply everything in our line at low prices.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME GRAY horse, six years old, 16 hands high, right from the country: suitable for doctor, private coach, grocer or farmer, or any kind of light work. Call at No. 523 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY HORSE, 16½ HANDS high; will work double or single; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for him. Inquire at No. 406 West 17th-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT KENTUCKY saddle mare, five years old, 15½ hands high; sound and gentle. Inquire of H. McGOUGH, Tuomey's livery-stable, 156 East 53d-st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A GOOD HORSE AND TRUCK FOR SALE—Suitable for heavy work; will be sold low. Inquire at No. 55 Columbia-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PAIR OF CARriage horses, bay, with long tails, 15.3 hands high. For particulars inquire at No. 117 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE for a truck or cart. Inquire at stable, No. 381 Cherry-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR may be had, with board; private table if desired; or the rooms would be divided; house and location unexceptionable. Apply at No. 48 East 21st-st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 48 WEST 15TH-ST.—LARGE AND small handsomely furnished rooms in a first-class house, with good table, to responsible permanent parties at reasonable terms; location central and pleasant.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suites of rooms, bath, &c., with private table; situation unexceptionable; references exchanged. No. 46 East 21st-st.

AT MURRAY HILL.—FURNISHED apartments for single gentlemen or small families; terms moderate; references required. Apply at No. 62 West 33d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LIKE to let one or two well-furnished rooms to gentlemen of high respectability. Apply at No. 123 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOME ROOMS, parlor and bedroom, first floor, with spacious closets, to rent, at No. 28 Union-square, with full board; suitable for a gentleman and his wife.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE, (OLD NUMBER.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board. Apply as above. References given and required.

NO. 37 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOME furnished front room and hall, on second floor; also, other rooms, with board; a fine basement room, suitable for a physician.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON SECond floor to let with board to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen with good reference. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Handsome suite of five rooms, second floor, with first-class board; also two large rooms third floor; location first-class.

NO. 47 WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—desirable rooms on second and third floors, en suite or single, with board, for gentlemen and wife; also rooms for single gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND FIFTH-AV.—Large pleasant rooms en suite, with first-class board and attendance; references exchanged.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

A SUITE OF FINE ROOMS TO LET—To gentlemen, with or without board, near Union-square Club. Address M., Post-office, Station F.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM ADJOINing; also single rooms for gentlemen, all newly furnished. No. 24 West 30th-st.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST. — SUPERIOR board for families, or gentlemen rooming together; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A suite of nicely-furnished rooms, also single rooms, water, bath and gas; everything appertaining to a home for families and single gentlemen. Terms, $8, $10 to $12, according to location of rooms. Address Mrs. H. B., Box No. 557 Post-office, Stamford, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMInary, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MEARNS' HOUSE.—THIS LARGE first-class private boarding-house will not close till November. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 25 Nassau-st. }

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York City on the 4th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Long Island Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 9th day of September, 1871, at the office of Vermilye & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st.

The transfer-books of the Company will remain closed until the 11th day of September, 1871.
AUG. 26, 1871. O. CHARLICK, President.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 20, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on application at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN }
SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1871. }

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN Southern Railroad Company will pay at the Bank of New-York the coupons of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, maturing Sept. 1, 1871.
JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. will be paid on and after Sept. 20, 1871.
B. G. BLOSS, President.
M. H. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Deposits made now will draw interest from Sept. 1.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable on demand, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.

Send for Circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE SEPT. 1 WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on amount in Bank on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
PENSION OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
J. H. BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

JAS. FISK, JR..............................Proprietor
LEWIS BAKER AND JOHN F. COLE..............Lessees
THOS. E. MORRIS.....................Business Manager

Will open for a REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 2, 1871,
with the very eminent artists:
MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN,
assisted by the popular comedian,
MR. MARK SMITH,
and a powerful company.

Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann will make their entree in the great play of

NARCISSE,

specially rewritten for them by Tom Taylor.

Narcisse..............................Mr. BANDMANN
Doris Quinault......................Mrs. BANDMANN

As played by them for over three months at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

Assisted by Misses Henrietta Osborne, Edith Challis, Lena Thurber, Messrs. E. F. Thorne, Harry Eytinge, C. T. Parsloe, T. J. Hind, W. H. Pope, Brutone and others.

To be followed by the original comedietta of
THE HAPPY PAIR.
MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN.
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4,
MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN
will appear for the first time in a new drama, by T. C. De Leon, called
JASPER,
from Charles Dickens' fragmentary novel of
THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD.

Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann will be assisted by Mark Smith and the company.

New music, new scenery and appointments.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The following scale of popular prices has been adopted:

Admission.........50 cents. | Family circle, (entrance on 24th-st.).......30 cents.

RESERVED SEATS.

Dress circle.........75 cents.	Parquette and parquette balcony.... $1 50
Parquet circle.........$1 00	Balcony boxes.... 5 00
Dress circle balcony. 1 25	Proscenium boxes....10 00 to.....15 00

Seats can be secured daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the box-office, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad ticket-office, 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av.

WALLACK'S.

THIRD WEEK OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT ON RECORD.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY.

Continuously turning away large numbers by the nightly announcement at 8 o'clock of
STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Notwithstanding its unprecedented success,
BLUE BEARD,
with its MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES and CAPTIVATING MUSIC, will speedily be withdrawn for the purpose of presenting Offenbach's sparkling opera bouffe (rewritten and expressly arranged for Miss Thompson and company) of the
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.

EVENING PERFORMANCE open at 7¾; over at 10½.

SATURDAY MATINEE, open at 1, begins at 2, over at 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

MATINEE. WALLACK'S.
MATINEE. SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.
MATINEE. Open at 1. Begins at 2.
MATINEE. Over at 4 o'clock P. M.
MATINEE. Last day performance but one of
MATINEE. BLUE BEARD.
MATINEE. BLUE BEARD.
MATINEE. MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
MATINEE. and
MATINEE. HER NEW COMPANY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

LAST NIGHTS
of the brilliant young comedienne,
LOTTA,
as
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS.

WITH THE SAME STRONG DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAST.

LITTLE NELL MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MISS ADA HARLAND,
In F. G. MAEDER'S new picturesque drama,
LOLA. LOLA. LOLA.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
LOST IN LONDON, and
THE FELLOW THAT LOOKS LIKE ME.
Monday evening, Sept. 4, LUCILLE WESTERN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS
and his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
at 8 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT CO.

Through trains connecting with this Road leave New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (except Sundays,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

Drawing-room cars with 12:15 train.

Passengers by this route avoid the passage around Point Judith, and reach Newport in less than eight hours.
THEODORE WARREN, Agent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROSALIE WATERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Rosalie Waterman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RALZIE J. FULLER, RICHARD B. TREAT and ALLYN COX, bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ralzie J. Fuller, of Castleton, Richmond County, N. Y.; Richard B. Treat, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, and Allyn Cox, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, formerly copartners in the firm name of Fuller, Treat & Cox, in the said City of New-York, and of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said Ralzie J. Fuller and Richard B. Treat, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au18-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,930.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES CARSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Carson, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 10th day of March, A. D. 1871.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
au25-law3wF* No. 315 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING
DURING THE WEEK,
H Will be presented, after D
U months of elaborate preparation, U
M G. L. FOX'S M
P Celebrated Pantomime, P
T HUMPTY DUMPTY, T
Y And the great Y
KIRALFY TROUPE
of European and American artists,
ADELE, | MARIETTA,
PAGLIERI, | MORIONDO,
CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA.
THE MARTENS FAMILY,
LES ZIG-ZAGS,
YOUNG ADONIS, | LITTLE VENUS,
Signor CASSELI, | Herr WILLIS,
And a full and efficient corps of Coryphees, under the direction of Mons. IMRY KIRALFY.
G. L. FOX as CLOWN.
First Humpty Dumpty Matinee,
SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

TO THE PUBLIC.

VIENNA, Aug. 16, 1871.

Mr. FREDERICK RULLMAN begs to inform the patrons and lovers of music in New-York that he has succeeded in completing an engagement with Miss JOSEPHINE WEINLICH, the conductress, and the other members of the world-famed
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

He is consequently enabled to announce the
FIRST APPEARANCE
of this unique and celebrated band of instrumental performers
AT STEINWAY HALL,
ON MONDAY, Sept. 11,
when everything skill and taste can suggest will be employed to heighten the effect he believes must be produced by their musical talent in an even greater degree than that created by it in
AUSTRIA, GERMANY, AND ITALY,
where, for four years, it has been an established fact, indorsed by the whole of the critical
PRESS AND PUBLIC OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

He would also state that he has entered into an engagement for a limited period with the
LATEST VOCAL MARVEL OF THE OLD WORLD,
MISS ANNA ELZER,
a soprano, no more than 12 years of age, the pupil of the able and well-known conductor, Prof. R. MULDER FABBRI. The list of attractions he offers will also be enhanced by
MR. JACOB MULLER,
the great baritone, who for the first time has been induced to accept an engagement to visit the United States.

Trusting the estimate placed by Central Europe on the vocal and instrumental standing of these artists will be indorsed by the musical acumen of the New World, he will simply add that further and complete particulars will be given in succeeding advertisements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SECOND WEEK OF
JOSEPH K. EMMET
and Gayler's successful drama of
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS

WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 4,
TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of Broadway,
WITH A NEW AND POWERFUL ORGANIZATION.

Admission—Parquette Circle, 50 cents; Parquette Circle Reserved, 75 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Balcony, 35 cents; Private Boxes, $5.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, the oldest and best music-school in the country,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871,
for private and class instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the modern Languages.
THE OFFICES WILL BE OPEN
for the reception and classification of pupils on and after
MONDAY, AUG. 28.
ALL APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION
and inquiries relating to the school, must be made at the
GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over the music-store.
(The branch at No. 82 5th-av., will remove up town.)
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NOS. 102, 104 and 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871.

By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky., Citizens' Bk. Tr. C. R. Peters, Manager, 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

will all meet this season at the rooms No. 212 Fifth-avenue, corner of 26th-st., which have been greatly improved in ventilation and elegantly decorated and refurnished. Will commence about the 1st of October, or as soon thereafter as the return of Mr. and Mrs. Dodworth from Europe will allow.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 24, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

FOR CATSKILL.—THE STEAM-BOATS SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL will resume their regular trips to Catskill on FRIDAY, Aug. 25, making all the intermediate landings, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., daily at 5 P. M., arriving at Catskill at an early hour, making connections with all stages for the Mountain House and points west.

SATURDAYS the SUNNYSIDE at 2 P. M., THOMAS POWELL at 2:30 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 1st.......4:00 P. M.	Friday, 1st.......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 2d.....10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 2d.....6:00 A. M.
Sunday, 3d........8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 2d.....4:30 P. M.
Monday, 4th.......7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 3d........5:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 5th......7:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th.....11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 6th. 8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 5th.....11:30 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from the foot of Franklin-st., for the same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 1st........8:00 A. M.	Friday, 1st........3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 2d......3:30 P. M.	Monday, 4th......6:30 A. M.
Monday, 4th.....11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 5th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th.....12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th. 7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 6th 1:00 P. M.	Thursday, 7th....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th... 2:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th........9:00 A. M.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The large Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamer HAVANA will leave for the above places MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE—Landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, Aug. 27, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way. Returning will leave Roslyn at 2:30; Glen Cove, 3:15 P. M., Townsend's Grove, at Glenwood, free of charge.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW steam-boat FLORENCE leaves daily from Christopher-st., 8:40 A. M.; Franklin-st., 9; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:15; pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the beach at 4 P. M.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

ALBANY AND TROY—50 CENTS FARE.—On alternate days regular line at 6 P. M. daily from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st. Through tickets for the West and North at reduced rates. Sunday evening, fare $2.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

THE EVIL OF THE AGE.

Later Developments in Regard to the Trunk Tragedy.

Important Admissions of Rosenzweig's Servant.

All Doubt of the Identity of the Victim Removed.

Sketch of the Life of Miss Alice Bowlby.

Suicide at Paterson, N. J., of Her Supposed Destroyer.

The Brooklyn Abortionists Held for Examination.

With the identification of the remains, the last mystery of the trunk tragedy was unraveled, with the single exception that the woman is yet unknown who was the assistant of ROSENZWEIG in the attempt to get rid of the body. But she was no longer necessary to the conviction of the principal in the crime, and after the finding of the handkerchief with the name of A. A. BOWLBY upon it in the wash-tub in ROSENZWEIG'S house, Inspector WALLING said that he did not want the woman in the case, but he felt some professional pride in her discovery. He added that some time, when he had nothing more important to attend to he would devote himself to finding her, as he should like to make the acquaintance of a woman who could display so much nerve under such trying circumstances. But the attention of Inspector WALLING, as of all others, was, for the time, diverted to the new developments consequent upon the identification of the body.

The first of these, yesterday, was the fact tha Miss BOWLBY was reported at Police Headquarters on Monday to have disappeared from the house of her aunt on Wednesday of last week. This circumstance in a great measure lessened the interest which had been excited by the resemblance of the missing girl to the dead woman, as the medical opinion was quite general that the death had certainly occurred on Friday and the operation had been most probably performed three days before. As Miss BOWLBY appeared to have been constantly with her friends until Wednesday morning, and could not possibly have visited ASCHER or ROSENZWEIG, under whichever name she knew him, until the afternoon or evening of that day, it was believed impossible that it could be she, and beyond the taking of an accurate description of the girl at the time of her disappearance, as is done in the cases of all missing persons who are reported at Headquarters, no attention was paid to the matter. This description of the girl as she left the residence of her aunt, Mrs. HARRIET L. WILLIAMS, No. 80 Belmont-avenue, Newark, has now not only a sad interest, but in some of its parts is vitally important to the ends of justice.

She was a young girl whose life had apparently never been darkened, and upon whom the breath of suspicion had never fallen. Moving in respectable society, and having relatives in the highest circles, she was everywhere received as an ornament and a delight. Having a most amiable character, elegant in her manners, possessed of vivacity and good conversational powers, she was a favorite everywhere, and especially among her male friends. Her rare beauty surrounded her with many devoted admirers. Her rarely regular features, clear complexion, blue eyes, profusion of light auburn hair, lithe figure and graceful carriage made her marked among women for her personal attractions. When she left the home of Mrs. WILLIAMS on Wednesday these charms were heightened by the simple elegance of her costume. See had on a white lawn dress, tucked and ruffled, a blue sash and ribbon around the waist, a white straw hat trimmed with blue ribbons and flowers, a light shawl striped brown and red, a brown parasol, a black satchel or hand-bag, such as ladies usually carry. She wore, also, a gold chain and locket, the latter containing a miniature of her mother, and she had in her pocket-book a portemonnaie in which were several visiting cards. Saying to Mrs. WILLIAMS and her mother, who was also visiting that lady, that she was going home to Paterson by the way of New-York, she gayly tripped away, waving her adieu with the handkerchief which was be the chief means of fastening the clutches of the law upon her murderer exactly one week later. She was never seen alive again by any of her relatives, and for a time her fate was a profound mystery. But even the fact of her disappearance was not known until after she had become the prey of the abortionist and, packed in the narrow compass of that trunk, her remains had been gazed upon by thousands. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday she was not missed in the circle where she was so dearly prized. Her mother, who remained with Mrs. WILLIAMS, supposed she was at home, and her relatives in Paterson, who had not heard of her departure from Newark, believed that she was still with her aunt.

Inspector WALLING has not yet succeeded in tracking this beautiful young victim from her home in Belmont-avenue, Newark, to the shambles of ROSENSWEIG in Second-avenue. The latest and most astounding developments in the case, bringing in the dreadful tragedy at Paterson and reviving once more the name of TRIPP, which was the first uttered in the case by the boy on the night of the discovery, combined with these unsolved problems, added intensity to the horrors which have sprung in endless succession from the trunk which PICKETT carried. Foremost among the new phases of the case is that where TRIPP again comes to the surface.

WHO WAS TRIPP?

It will be remembered that the boy who has proved such a valuable ally to the Police in this case mentioned TRIPP'S cart as that on which the trunk had been brought to the railway depot on Saturday last. The lad's story was that he had been told by the woman who hired him to wait for TRIPP'S truck. Again he very singularly affirmed that this truck was TRIPP'S, and that was the only name he remembered. Again, it is evident that somebody shook hands with the woman at the depot, for the boy has steadfastly adhered to his statement that the carman did. This the other denies, as the reader already knows, and probably in all truthfulness. But TRIPP was the individual who was on such familiar terms with the woman as to give her a friendly parting, or, it may be, the grasp was one of mutual congratulation because of the seeming success of their diabolical scheme. TRIPP figured at the depot in person, no doubt. Again, the reader no doubt recollects the statement of the other truckman, KERWIN, who stands daily near to PICKETT, at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. It told how a middle-sized, well-dressed man came up to him a few moments after the departure of PICKETT for No. 687 Second-avenue, on Saturday, and asked him if he had not been engaged to take a trunk from that address to the depot. KERWIN answered in the negative, adding, however, that his friend PICKETT had been, and had just gone to fulfill his engagement. His interlocutor left thereafter. Putting these incidents together, one naturally arrives at the conclusion that a TRIPP was mixed up in the affair, as principal, probably. His connection, as thus indicated, could not very well have been in any other capacity. Therefore, it is believed that he had, with this woman as an accomplice, brought ALICE to the abortionists, who afterward, his operations having proved fatal, obliged them to take the onus of getting the body away safely. Those who have read the TIMES' *exposé* of his terms remember that they required the *friend* of the female to assume the responsibility of her removal should she die under treatment, while this ASCHER would take care of the "*result.*" Hence TRIPP'S appearance on the scene at the last and most critical moment. Having placed him among the *dramatis personæ* of this tragedy, curiosity is naturally aroused as to his identity. TRIPP is known to have been a resident of Paterson for some time back. But, what is more to the purpose, a man bearing this name, who has been intimately connected with the deceased for a long time back, disappeared the day of her departure, and has not since been heard of or from, except he were the TRIPP the boy mentioned. People who profess to know the man describe him as being five feet seven inches high, sandy complexion, has a red birth-mark on neck, and about twenty-seven years old. The Police have been indefatigably pursuing this man, without having yet unearthed him.

Yesterday Capt. CAMERON arrested ROSA, the daughter, hoping to elicit something from her about the person who had transferred the trunk from the house to the depot. Inspector WALLING having gone out of town to rest after his unabated efforts, Capt. CAMERON claimed the case as his own and worked it up to suit himself, if the Sergeants are to be believed, who call it the Captain's own. At any rate he was extremely silent to everybody. Soon ROSA was brought in as a kind of prisoner at large, and was permitted to occupy the Captain's room, where she sat by the window reading most of the morning. The doctor was not quite so comfortable as he had been. He was much more irritable than he was the day before. He snarled at anybody who approached him with a desire to chat. The Jew peddler was also among the unfortunates today again. He had been released, but was rearrested yesterday by order of the Inspector, and lodged with his friends at the Station-house all night.

DECEASED'S AUNT IDENTIFIES HER.

In the forenoon a lady drove up to the Station-house in a close carriage. She was shown into the Captain's private room and had a long talk with him, in which she disclosed the fact that she was Mrs. HARRIET L. WILLIAMS, of No. 80 Bellmont-avenue, Newark, N. J., and the aunt of ALICE BOWLBY, who had been staying at her house previous to her departure for New-York last Wednesday. She said that she believed that from what she had gleaned concerning her niece's habits that WALTER F. CONKLIN, of Patterson, was the seducer. She then drove to the Morgue and identified her niece. Thence she returned with a detective to the Central Office and had an interview with the Inspector to whom she repeated her story.

JANE JOHNSON'S CONFESSION.

At last the ends of justice seem to be nearly attained. The servant-girl has confessed. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday night, as her condition demanded it, and the kindly offices of Warden BRENNAN were calculated to break down her obstinacy. Yesterday he was pre-eminently successful. Calling on her during the day, he obtained the following statement from her: On Wednesday, a young lady came in by the parlor door of No. 687 Second-avenue, and went into the doctor's room. He took her upstairs to a private room on the second floor. Before she entered, the doctor had run in by the basement door, in a very great hurry, and met her as she entered. Before taking her up to the other room, he came to the kitchen and looked in at me. Then he retired, and shut the door after him. Immediately I opened it a little, and peeked out. There I saw the pair—doctor and young lady—going up the stairs. I remember the white lawn over-skirt looped up behind. She remained above during the evening, so far as I can judge, for, indeed, I never heard her go out. I asked ROSA, the doctor's daughter, who she was, and she said that it was a patient who had called to see her father. I wanted to know if she had gone away the previous night, and Miss ROSA replied: "Oh! yes she went away last night." "What," said I, "in all the rain?" "Yes," said ROSA, "her friends came with a coach, and, wrapping her up comfortably, took her away." "I should have thought there was danger of her taking cold. "Not at all," said ROSA. The first day that the lady was in the house ROSA went upstairs and remained there a long time. Her mother went up afterward, and came back to the kitchen in a short time to make a cup of tea, she said. This draught, made by herself, she handed to ROSA, who took it to the upper chamber. From what I could see Miss ROSA and her mother waited on the lady. I did not mistrust anything, and, indeed, believed that all was right when Miss ROSA told me that she had gone home with her friends. On Saturdry Mrs. ROSENZWEIG told me to hurry up with my work, as she wanted me to get through by noon and take the children out to walk. This was such an unusual proceeding that I was delighted, and did my best to get ready. Miss ROSA went out at noon, and was absent about an hour and a half, returning at 1½ o'clock. I remember nothing more of the circumstances until I recognized the comforter and baby's diaper, which were found in the trunk, as being the property of the ROSENZWEIG family. The other articles I never saw before.

Coroner SCHIRMER has notified the Police and parties concerned, that he will hold an inquest on the body of ALICE BOWLBY at the Morgue to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock.

The Victim's Home in Paterson and Her Previous Life—Suicide of Her Alleged Seducer—Inquest and Verdict.

Paterson was intensely excited yesterday, first by the announcement in the morning papers that the victim was a Paterson girl, and later in the day by the report that the young man who had kept company with her before her disappearance had taken his own life through fear of exposure and punishment.

At about 7 o'clock the news of the identification of Miss BOWLBY'S remains was broken to her widowed mother by Drs. PARKER and KINNE, who on the evening preceding had identified the body at the Morgue. The grief of the mother and the younger sisters was too terrible for words to express, a sense of disgrace and shame mingling with their sorrow for the loss of one whom they had loved as innocent and pure. For an entire week they had been in suspense, waiting for news of ALICE. Eight days previous she had left the house of her aunt, Mrs. ELIZABETH L. WILLIAMS, in Newark, to return to her mother's house in Paterson. She did not arrive home on the day fixed, and inquiries were sent to Newark for information of her. Word was returned that she had left Mrs. WILLIAMS' house, where she had been staying about three weeks, and ought to have arrived home on the preceding day. Then the search for the missing girl commenced. Her uncle, Mr. CHARLES E. SANFORD, of Broadway, Paterson; her cousins, HENRY SANDFORD and JOHN WILLIAMS, of Newark, and Dr. KINNE, the family physician, gave nearly all their time for several days in endeavoring to trace her. A visit by young SANDFORD to the Morgue gave the first faint hope of success in finding her or learning her fate. He thought he recognized the body of the then unknown murdered girl, and the subsequent identification by Drs. PARKER and KINNE, whom he induced to come to the Morgue, proved the correctness of his supposition.

The information was unexpected to Mrs. BOWLBYS yesterday morning, when she was informed of the identification of the body, for neither young SANDFORD nor the doctors had hinted their suspicions regarding the body at the Morgue to the bereaved mother. Friends and acquaintances dropped in to console her and the two young daughters in their terrible affliction. Occasionally a small crowd would collect in the street to look at the dwelling where the poor girl had spent the last years of her life. It is a small, two-story brick house, situated on West-street, bearing the sign, "Mrs. BOWLBY, Dressmaking," in small gilt letters. To this house the family removed ten years ago from Parsippany, upon the death of Mr. BOWLBY. Mrs. BOWLBY, with her three daughters, worked at dressmaking. ALICE having been employed recently in an establishment at No. 163 Main-street, over the office of Drs. PARKER and KINNE. ALICE and her sisters were esteemed by all who knew them, and not only ALICE'S mother, but all her acquaintances, believed her to be strictly virtuous. In answer to inquiries made yesterday morning, the friends of the family stated that they could not say who was the seducer of ALICE; they suspected a young man whose name would not be given until the inquest should be held. Dr. PARKER was reluctant to give any information except that the murdered girl was well known to him as a pure, high-minded girl, whom he would never have suspected under any circumstances. He thought he could identify the man who had wronged her, but he believed that she had gone there alone, and that the man whom he suspected had nothing to do with the murder. The doctor exhibited a photograph of the deceased, a well-formed and intelligent-looking blonde, with bright eyes, full lips and smiling face. The photograph agreed with the description given of her by the doctor and other friends of the deceased, and would indicate that she was what they pronounced her to be—a joyous, good-natured girl free of manner and fond of amusement, who had friends wherever she was known.

Many stories were carried from one to another, giving the names of Miss BOWLSBY'S male friends. But it was, however, learned, by the statements of Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Newark, that WALTER F. CONKLIN, the son of Alderman CONKLIN, had been very much attached to her, and had visited her at Mrs. WILLIAMS' house in Newark three days before ALICE left for New-York. Mrs. WILLIAMS did not hesitate to say that he was responsible for ALICE'S misfortune. At 1 o'clock all the city were convinced that this supposition was correct. At that hour young CONKLIN committed suicide in DALE'S silk-mill, where he was employed. CONKLIN arrived at the mill early yesterday morning, looking pale and nervous. He remained at his desk during the forenoon, conversing but little, and when spoken to concerning the absorbing sensation caused by the reports in the morning papers, he spoke of it as a matter of no consequence to him. At noon he did not go to dinner according to his custom. While the other clerks were at dinner one of the men employed in the mill heard the report of a pistol. He ran immediately to the office, but found no one, and continued his search, going into the large fire-proof room where the most valuable silks were stored. On the floor he found CONKLIN'S prostrate form. Blood was flowing from a wound back of the left ear, where the bullet entered. A revolver was found on the floor beside him. The man dragged the body out into the office and sent for physicians, at the same time sending information also to Alderman CONKLIN. When the physicians arrived they found that the wound was fatal, the ball having passed through to the temple, where it lodged. The dying man did not move. Within half an hour he was dead. Coroner BUTTERWORTH was immediately summoned and viewed the body. In one of the pockets was found the following note in young CONKLIN'S handwriting:

> I have long had a morbid idea of the worthlessness of life, and now to be obliged to testify in this affair and cause unpleasantness in my family is more than life is worth. Good-by dear father, mother, brother and sister.
>
> WALT.

In his pocket a card was found on which was written, in his own hand, "115 E. 24th-st."

Coroner BUTTERWORTH immediately impaneled a jury and commenced an inquest. The testimony of the physician, the workmen at the mill, and others cognizant of facts connected with the shooting was taken, after which the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by his own hand.

About Miss BOWLBY'S movements, after she left Mrs. WILLIAMS' house in Newark, but little can be learned. Her mother, who went to Newark with her, returned home. She left ALICE only money enough to pay her fare from Newark to Paterson. When she left Mrs. WILLIAMS' house, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday last, she had only eighty cents. She could not, therefore, have paid Dr. ROSENZWEIG the amount which he would be likely to have demanded. Somebody must have accompanied her, or have gone before her and paid for the doctor's services.

On Monday, the 21st inst, Miss BOWLBY was met in company with another Paterson woman by Mr. WM. J. HEALEY, of No. 82 Main-street, Paterson. Mr. HEALEY states that he met ALICE twice in Broadway, near St. Paul's Church. The woman who accompanied her he knew, but cannot remember her name. It is thought probable that Miss BOWLBY went to New-York without giving her aunt any intimation of her movements on Monday, and that this woman helped to make the arrangements with her. From the circumstances of the case, it is considered certain that young CONKLIN furnished the money, but whether it was he who inquired in New-York on Saturday, if the trunk had been sent up the river cannot be known at present. CONKLIN was known to have gone to New-York on Saturday, returning in the evening. He had money. His father is one of the owners of the Dale Silk Mill where CONKLIN worked, and the latter drew a good salary as book-keeper.

On Wednesday evening, while Drs. PARKER and KINNE were looking at the remains of ALICE in New-York, Mrs. BOWLBY and young CONKLIN were conversing about her in Paterson. CONKLIN called to inquire if anything had been heard from her, and appeared to be concerned for her safety. Mrs. BOWLBY, who was almost crazy with alarm for her daughter's safety, suggested that the body found in the trunk might be her's. CONKLIN said, "Oh, no; that couldn't be ALICE." CONKLIN was about twenty years old—the same age as his victim. He had visited Miss BOWLBY for over two years. He went to Europe last year, but returned in September, resuming upon his return his intimacy with her. He was a young man of good appearance, tall and well proportioned, and dressed with scrupulous neatness. In the mills where he worked no one knew of his acquaintance with ALICE BOWLBY, and with the sad news of the suicide came the first intimation to Mr. CONKLIN, Sr., of his son's intimacy with the murdered girl.

THE BROOKLYN ABORTION CASE.

Dr. Perry and Mme. Van Buskirk Committed to Await Examination—The Case Before Justice Walsh Yesterday.

In the First District Court of Brooklyn, before Justice WALSH, yesterday, Dr. PERRY and Mme. VAN BUSKIRK, the New-York abortionists, were, on motion of the District-Attorney, brought up for a hearing on the charge of having caused the death of EMILY A. POST by operating upon her.

Mr. S. D. MORRIS, District-Attorney, filed an affidavit specifically charging them with the offense. On the charges being read to the accused they pleaded not guilty, and were committed to await examination at 11 A. M. today. The Court having refused to accept bail, the guilty pair were transferred to Raymond-street Jail.

PETER MCGUIRE, the driver of the hack in which Miss POST was brought to Brooklyn, was also arrested, but there being nothing in the case that tended to criminate him, he was, on motion of the District-Attorney, permitted to go on his own recognizance. He stated, however, that he was, on Monday night, standing with his back in front of the Clinton House, in New-York, when two men, one of whom was Dr. PERRY, came up to him and asked how much he would charge to drive them to No. 110 Gold-street, Brooklyn. He replied $5, but they refused to give that amount, and subsequently compromised on $3. They then told him to drive to St. Mark's-place, which he did, and they entered the house, and after a little time brought a woman out, who was evidently very weak, and placed her in the carriage, then told him to drive to the place named in Brooklyn. This he did, but, failing to find the person sought, he, at their direction, drove to the Station-house, and then to the hospital, where he was relieved of his burden.

Coroner JONES had an interview with Miss POST'S father yesterday morning. He, the father, said that he knew of his daughter's condition, and that he had her sent to Dr. PERRY'S, under the guidance of his son, KINGSTON POST, in order that the affair might be kept a secret from the people of Somerville. Who the seducer was he refused to tell, but intimated that he knew all about him, and added that he hoped to have an opportunity yet of being revenged upon him. Mr. POST then went to an undertaker and made arrangements for his daughter's burial, which will, in all probability, take place today.

In an interview with a reporter, yesterday, District-Attorney MORRIS said that he thought he would succeed in having them convicted and sent to Sing Sing for manslaughter. These people, said he, may flourish in New-York, but we don't intend to grant them any protection in Brooklyn.

Mme. VAN BUSKIRK is a notorious abortionist. She came to New-York in 1865, and has been prosecuting her abominable trade ever since. I don't know a great deal about the doctor, but what little I do know has convinced me that he is one of the greatest scoundrels out of Sing Sing.

The Coroner's inquest will be held today. The following are the jurors impaneled: R. C. CADE, No. 549 Fulton-avenue; WM. WALTERS, No. 555 Fulton-avenue; EUGENE BERRI, No. 526 Fulton-avenue; A. W. TOWER, No. 607 Fulton-avenue; J. B. BAILEY, No. 629 Fulton-avenue; E. J. THOMPSON, No. 566 Fulton-avenue; GEORGE ELFORD, No. 506 Fulton-avenue; JAMES BOYLAN, No. 52 De Bevoise-street.

Habeas Corpus in the Case of Dr. Rosenzweig.

Mr. WM. F. HOWE, counsel for ROSENZWEIG, alias Asche, appeared in Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge SUTHERLAND, and filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of his client, and sworn to by Mrs. ROSENZWEIG. The petition was in the ordinary form, and set forth that the petitioner was restrained of his liberty by Police Captain CAMERON in the Eighteenth Precinct Police Station; that he is detained on pretense of a charge, unfounded and unjust, that he (ROSENZWEIG) is guilty of murder and abortion, in regard to which there has been no investigation, and of which he is not guilty. Mr. HOWE further stated that his client had been imprisoned now several days without any examination or any opportunity to confront his accusers; that his alleged victim has been identified as being three different persons; that his client is innocent, and seeks this remedy to force a Coroner's investigation in his case. Judge SUTHERLAND, as the statute requires, granted the writ addressed to Capt. CAMERON or other person in whose custody the petitioner may be, and made it returnable before him at 11 A. M. today.

An Old Man Murdered.

An old man named PAUL BULGER, living at No. 515 East Nineteenth-street, was seriously hurt at a late hour last night, in a fight at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue A, receiving a terrible blow on the head. He steadily refused to name his assailant when questioned by the Police, and was carried to the hospital. Soon after reaching the hospital, BULGER died of his wound. He was, it is supposed, a German stevedore about sixty-four years of age.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Collision of the Steamer Java with the Bark Annette.

Eleven Persons Lost—Full Details of the Occurrence—The Log of the Java.

At about 10 o'clock on the night of the 25th of August the steam-ship *Java* collided in mid-ocean with the Norwegian bark *Annette*. The latter vessel instantly sunk, and with her eleven persons perished. The story of the disaster is told in the log of the *Java* as follows:

AUGUST 25, 1871.
Latitude 48° 49' N. Longitude 45° 12' W.

Shortly after 10 P. M. the wind south-west and a shower of drizzling rain passing over, the ship plunging through a considerable head sea at the rate of ten and a half knots, DANIEL GROOM, the look-out on starboard side of the bridge, reported a light nearly ahead. Mr. PETER WHEELER, second officer, then in charge, ordered the helm hard aport and stopped the engines, when almost immediately after and before anything more could be done the *Java* struck a vessel which instantly sunk. The life-buoys were thrown overboard, the boats, which were hanging in the davits lowered, and in charge of Mr. JAMES MURDOCH, third officer, and Mr. ROBERT C. MOORE, fourth officer respectively, proceeded to search the floating fragments of the wreck. Mr. MURDOCH succeeded in rescuing one man, with whom, owing to the exhausted condition in which he was found, he was obliged to return to the ship, leaving Mr. MOORE to continue the search, who, after having convinced himself that no other survivor existed, returned also.

While the boats were being lowered, the engineer and carpenter were employed in examining the *Java*, which appeared to have received no further injury than the loss of starboard side-light, fore topgallant mast and some iron railing. There being nothing more to be done, the *Java* resumed her course. From the statement of the only survivor, W. PETERSON, boatswain, the vessel was the Norwegian bark *Annette*, of Moss, from Portsmouth, bound to Miramichi, in ballast. He, being in bed at the time, could give but little information. He says he rushed on deck on hearing an unusual noise, where he received a blow on the head from something which fell, rendering him senseless, from which condition he did not recover till he found himself in the water. He saw no one else. He said that he was boatswain, and the crew consisted of twelve persons.

In answer to the question why the light was not seen sooner, DANIEL GROOM, the starboard lookout man, says he first saw a twinkling white light, then a red one, and almost immediately afterward the collision took place.

We are convinced that the cause of this lamentable occurrence was owing to the dangerous practice, too common among sailing-vessels, of not showing their side lights until the approach of some other vessel render it absolutely necessary, when, should there be a want of vigilance on the part of those on deck, or the means of lighting the lamps be not immediately at hand, a fast steam-ship would be upon them before the light could be exhibited. Had the weather on the night of the 19th inst. not been remarkably clear the schooner referred to in the entry on page 9 must have been sunk.

H. MARTYN, Master.
CHARLES JONES, First Mate.

NOTE.—In addition to the above statement, it may be necessary to declare that one of the regulations of the ship required the conditions of the masthead and side lights to be reported every half hour. This has never been omitted. We are, therefore, certain that the lights in question were burning clearly at the time of the collision. The time at which the *Java* resumed her course was 11½ P. M.

H. MARTYN, Master.
CHARLES JONES, First Mate.

W. PETERSON, the only survivor of the lost vessel, was yesterday morning committed to the care of the Norwegian Consul, who will probably procure his return to Norway.

The *Java* had a very boisterous passage from Liverpool. She had about 200 passengers. She encountered head winds all the way from the other side. The sea was heavy, and the wind at times blew a gale. On the fourth day out one of the hands was lost overboard. Efforts were made to save the poor fellow's life, but all in vain. On the evening of the 24th, in about mid-ocean, a terrible accident occurred which caused much uneasiness among the passengers and crew. The vessel was speeding at full head of steam, the moon was dimly visible, when she struck a vessel that proved to be the Norwegian bark *Anneta*. She was struck amidships and went down in a few moments. The cries of the drowning people were heartrending. Of course the fright to the passengers was terrible. Nearly every one rushed on deck to learn the nature of the shock. It was found that the *Java* was uninjured. Boats were launched, but only one of the crew of the *Anneta* was saved. The vessel sailed from Portsmouth, England, bound for Quebec, and had a passenger and a crew amounting to eleven men.

Complimentary resolutions were adopted to the third officer, JAMES MURDOCH, with his boat's crew, PETER WILSON, JAMES DAVIS, GEORGE WYLIE and EDWARD JONES, who periled their lives to save one of their companions. Fourth Officer MOORE was also complimented, as well as the following seamen: James Brown, Thomas McQuinn, Henry Newman, Henry Flagg, John Simpson, James Gadden, Jacob Vere and Thos. Manson.

The examination of the officers of the *Java* of the Cunard Company, for damages in the loss of the *Annette*, will take place in England before the Marine Court.

New Dock for the New-York, Albany and Troy Steamers.

Our readers will bear in mind that about six months since the dock of the New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company which had just been newly built at an outlay of above $80,000 by Commodore J. W. HANCOX & SONS, was totally destroyed by fire, together with the offices and elegant new building in front at pier No. 44 North River. The dock is being constructed anew and when completed will be more substantial and commodious than it ever yet has been. In fact, it will have no equal in the North or East Rivers, and will cost about $100,000.

The contractors for the work are Messrs. T. P. RICHARDSON & Co., No. 23 South-street, who are well known as eminent dock builders. They have constructed many of the leading docks and bridges of New-York and Brooklyn. It will be built after Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN'S plan, and will be the first of the kind in or around New-York. It will have a front of 144 feet, and will be 600 feet in length. The 144 feet frontage will extend 200 feet in length, and the remaining 400 feet will have a frontage of 60 feet. Mr. RICHARDSON is putting in the best timber, and it will be very strongly erected. The work goes rapidly on, and temporary offices are being put up until the new front building and offices are ready.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At the United States District Court, yesterday, in the case of ESMOND *vs.* WHITELY, which was a suit instituted to determine who was entitled to the informer's moiety in the Radcliffe diamond-smuggling prosecution, an order was granted requiring ESMOND to show cause why the default recently taken should not be set aside. Commissioner OSBORNE had decided in favor of ESMOND, and the Court affirmed the decision. H. C. JUSTICE, who was conjointly indicted with RADCLIFFE in the same case, was surrendered up by his bail, and is now in Ludlow-street Prison.

FREDERICK C. MAYHEW, of No. 126 West Twenty-ninth-street, was arrested yesterday on the warrant issued by Coroner HERRMAN, on an ante-mortem statement of Mrs. EDITH PRIMROSE, of No. 705 Eighth-avenue. The lady stated that she was endeavoring to prevent MAYHEW from leaving the house until he had paid a bill due for rent, when he threw her down, leaving her in a critical condition. The prisoner was admitted to bail in $3,000 to await the result.

FANNY HUDSON and CATHARINE ERLICH, both of No. 12 North William-street, were arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, on a charge of stealing from DAVID A. THOMAS, No. 104 South-street, money and other articles, all valued at $143. The robbery was committed while he was an inmate of the house, and as both the accused had been in the room with him they were committed for trial.

In the United States Circuit Court, in the case of JAMES FISK, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a demurrer was filed yesterday in behalf of the defendants, the Credit Mobilier of America, by OAKES AMES, on the ground that the bill of complaint improperly joined several causes of action. In the case of CHARLES POLLARD against the same Company, a similar demurrer was filed.

Mr. BERGH goes to Poughkeepsie this morning, by invitation, to address its citizens, and to aid in the formation of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Extensive preparations are being made for a great demonstration. The Opera-house has been engaged, and arrangements have been made to enable the people of the surrounding country to attend, by the running of special trains.

On Wednesday evening, a dispute occurred between WM. GAINES, assistant veterinary surgeon of the Seventh-avenue Livery-stable, and a stableman named OWEN GALLAGHER, during which GALLAGHER inflicted three dangerous wounds on the head of GAINES. GALLAGHER was arrested, and was yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, committed to answer, without bail.

A commission of medical gentlemen, consisting of Dr. JOHN P. GRAY, of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, Dr. JACOB S. MOSHER, of Albany, Dr. J. ORDRONAUX, of Roslyn, Long Island, and Dr. HODGSON, of White Plains, has been appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN to visit BUCKHOUT, in the Westchester County Jail, and report on his condition as regards the question of insanity.

Messrs. CULLEN & MCGOEY, kerosene-oil manufacturers, who were censured by the Coroner's jury in Brooklyn as having, by the sale of explosive oil, caused the death of Mr. GEORGE JACKSON, write to say that they have had oil from the same barrel tested by the best inspecters in this City, and that the burning point was 118° Fahrenheit, while the law requires only 110°.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, JOHN DUNPHY, aged twelve, pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in striking ALLEN E. BROWN with a chair on the head on the 26th of July, from the effects of which he died in four days. DUNPHY was committed to the House of Refuge.

MICHAEL DALY was drowned in the North River last Sunday. He served nearly four years in the late war and was wounded twice. He leaves a wife and four young children destitute. The oldest child is a girl of eleven years, and a cripple; the youngest is an infant. Those who desire to assist them will find them in the rear of No. 166 Mulberry-street, ground floor.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in the case of GEORGE MALLORY et al. against GEO. M. WHITE, involving a patent for making hat-brims, Judge BLATCHFORD decided in favor of the plaintiff, and granted the usual injunction and account for profits with costs.

An unknown man was found drowned yesterday, at Pier No. 11 East River, and was sent to the Morgue for identification and inquest. The body was that of a man about thirty-eight years of age, five feet eight inches high, with dark complexion, black hair and dark clothes.

The Park Commissioners have decided to take fifteen feet from the southerly end of Madison-square, to be added to Twenty-third-street, and by also increasing the width of Madison-avenue at that point, facilitate communication between Broadway and that thoroughfare.

GEORGE KISSAEN, a resident of Brooklyn, E. D., who was injured by a Belt Line car on the 21st of July, at the foot of Whitehall-street, and removed to Bellevue Hospital, where one of his legs was amputated, died yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner HERRMAN.

The sum of $2,770 53 was paid into the City Treasury yesterday by Chamberlain BRADLEY, being interest received on public moneys during the month of August. The total amount paid in by Mr. BRADLEY from this source is $159,752 94.

The employes of the New-York *Staats Zeitung* have formed a *Staats Zeitung* Guard, of which ED. BRION is Captain and H. BARENBERG Secretary. A meeting will be held to-morrow to make arrangements for an excursion and target shooting.

The Summer-night's festival of the Liederkranz Society, at the Lion Park, last night, the second one of the season, was a select affair, being attended by the *élite* of German society in this City and vicinity. The programme included a variety of vocal music by the members.

Judge SPENCER, of Syracuse; Congressman OAKES AMES, of North Easton; Bishop KIP, of California; Dr. S. G. MOSES, of St. Louis; Dr. MCSHERRY, of Baltimore, and Col. LITHGREAVES, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

In a fight at the lager-beer saloon No. 60 West Washington-place, yesterday afternoon, HENRY BUGSBEE was cruelly beaten by three unknown men, and it is feared that he has dangerous internal injuries.

JOHN FEAKEN ran over a little girl, named MARGARET CAMPBELL, yesterday, and afterward took her to the hospital, where it was ascertained that her injuries were slight, and she was then carried home.

MILLIARD BRIGGS, a cartman, was arrested yesterday, at the corner of Robinson and Washington streets, with ten barrels of rotten eggs on his truck. He was committed by Justice DOWLING for trial at the General Sessions.

Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday refused a stay of proceedings, in the United States District Court, in the case of the Government *vs.* a quantity of human hair estimated to be worth $6,000.

A delegation of the Baltimore Schuetzen Association visited this City yesterday, and were entertained by the New-York Saengerrunde at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

The Musical Protective Union held their semi-annual meeting at No. 10 Stanton-street, last evening, and re-elected the majority of the former Board of officers.

The German Fat Men's Association held a meeting, at No. 42 Avenue A, yesterday. Only men weighing, at least, 200 pounds are eligible for membership.

Gen. JAMES E. WALKER, of Albany; Hon. D. WILLERS, Jr., of Seneca County, and Dr. MALCOLM, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. CHAS. H. SHERRILL, of Washington, and Hon. J. N. MCCULLOUGH, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS elucidates "Universology" this evening, at Plimpton Hall, before the New-York Liberal Club.

DAVID MALONE, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill, was yesterday held by Commissioner DAVENPORT in $2,000 bail.

Rev. THOS. G. WILLIAMS, of San Francisco, and Hon. W. M. POST, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

Hon. LESTER B. BABCOCK, of Lebanon, is at the Madison-avenue Hotel.

Gen. F. B. SPINOLA is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS, of the United States Army, is at the Spingler House.

Music at the Battery at 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

An inquest concerning the death of JOHN FLANAGAN, who died on Thursday last, in the Stagg-street Station-house, was commenced yesterday by Coroner WHITEHILL. The evidence showed that the deceased was absolutely insane with drink when taken into the Station-house, and that he had to be bound in his cell. In that condition he died. The inquest will be continued today.

There are at present 2,221 inmates in the county institutions at Flatbush, 704 of whom are in the Alms-house, 343 in the Hospital, 722 in the Lunatic Asylum, 435 in the Nursery, being in all an increase of 2 during the past week.

Assistant Assessors KALT, ROWAN and GEIHL succeeded, yesterday morning, in capturing a horse, cart and five barrels of illicit rum, on Fulton-street. The driver, however, escaped.

In the case of MARY ANN SMITH against her husband, DAVID SMITH, for divorce, Judge NELSON yesterday decided that the defendant should pay the plaintiff $10 per week during the pending of the suit, and $100 fees to her counsel.

WM. A. MEYERS commenced suit in the City Court yesterday, against his wife MARY, for divorce, on the ground of adultery. The case was referred to D. L. WINTHROP to take evidence.

JOHN EDWARDS, a resident of Columbia-street, while at work yesterday morning unloading the ship *Webster*, was struck on the head by a falling spar and dangerously wounded. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Some sneak thief entered the house of Mrs. BRAIN at the corner of Lafayette-avenue and Skillman-street yesterday morning, and stole $62 from the pocket of a vest belonging to JOHN VARIAN.

JAMES MONTAGUE, from the Fifth Ward, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Justice WALSH, yesterday, for having on Saturday night beaten and robbed an old man named BLYNNEN WEBB.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, a libel was filed by the District Attorney against the steam-boat *Delaware* to recover a penalty of $50 for sailing without a license.

LONG ISLAND.

On Wednesday, County Treasurer CHAS. A. ROE sold property in the Town Hall, Flushing, valued at a large amount, for back and unpaid taxes, amounting to over $8,000. Flushing is the only town in the State that has a special law regulating the sale of real estate for taxes in the town. All other town and most of the city property sold for taxes, is disposed of at Albany by the State Controller.

On Wednesday evening another of the trials under the excise law was tried at Whitestone, and, although there was sufficient evidence to prove the sale of liquor without a license the jury acquitted the prisoners. This is the third trial, all being acquitted.

On Wednesday night burglars entered the depot of the Flushing and North-side Railroad, at Flushing, by breaking the glass in the door, and robbed the ticket-office of $35. No clue has yet been obtained to the robbers.

Yesterday morning the schooner *Richard Marrel* ran into the draw-bridge over the Flushing Creek, at the railroad-crossing near Main-street, Flushing, knocking it from its centre and nearly throwing it off the pier. The draw was open at the time.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new Board of School Officers of District No. 1 of West Farms having sued out a writ of mandamus to compel the old Board to deliver up the books and papers in their possession, the matter came up for argument before Justice TAPPAN on Wednesday, but the decision in the case was reserved.

Hon. FRANK PALMER, of Bedford, is having built a very fine church edifice at a cost of $30,000, which he intends to present to the Presbyterian Society of the village, his native place. It is said that he has expressed his intention of placing a fine organ in the church at his own expense. The new house of worship has been inclosed, and the construction of the spire is now in progress.

STATEN ISLAND.

The premium list for the Queens County Agricultural Fair, to be held at Mineola on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, has been carefully revised and increased, now amounting to over $3,500, which will be awarded for all articles connected with agriculture, horticulture, mechanic arts and household industry.

The schools in the villages of Edgewater and New-Brighton will reopen on Monday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

JAMES THOMPSON, an oyster-dealer, while attempting to cross the Camden and Amboy Railroad track at Monmouth Junction, on Wednesday night, was struck by the locomotive and instantly killed.

A little girl, the daughter of Mr. MICHAEL SHANNON, of Jersey City, stepped on the rear step of an ice-wagon on Wednesday afternoon to have a ride. While the wagon was in motion a large piece of ice, weighing over 200 pounds, slipped out and struck her on the head. She was fatally injured and died during the night.

OTTO F. WEGENER, one of the surveyors employed by Gen. MCCLELLAN in surveying Long Island City, yesterday made an attempt to stab Mr. JACOB HOFFMEISTER, of Union Hill. Once while he was City Surveyor of Hoboken he attempted to stab Alderman STAMIS. Warrants are in the hands of Hoboken constables for his arrest.

A young man whose name is unknown attempted to commit suicide at Westfield, yesterday, first by taking laudanum, and then with a revolver. He was stopped in both of these attempts. A package of Paris green was also found in his possession.

At Sharpstown, on the West Jersey Railroad, near Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon, six laborers were working together in a marl-pit, when the ground above caved in upon them, burying them all out of sight. Four escaped, but the other two were dead when taken out.

The work of grading the New-York branch of the Paterson and Newark Railroad has been commenced. The road-bed begins on the border of Harrison Township, Hudson County, and will make a direct connection with the Erie Railroad.

HENRY BURDON, a gentleman living in Bayonne, has been missing since Aug. 7. He was fifty years old, and had been engaged in business in New-York. He had lately met with some business losses, and it is feared that he may have been tempted to destroy himself.

Hon. JAMES W. WALL, Ex-United States Senator, will deliver the opening address at the State Agricultural Fair, at Waverly, on the 22d inst.

Yesterday evening the Mystic Boat Club launched their new and elegant six-oared gig on the Passaic River, at Newark.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Sept. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
Franklin	Sept. 2	New-York	Stettin.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid letters only*, on Pier No. 45 North River until 1:45 P. M.....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 12 M.....For Germany, via Stettin, by the *Franklin*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.—Miss Margaret Dunn, Capt. Atchison, Viscountess de Valcourt, O. Cullock, F. Cass, Capt. French, Mr. Wamman, Mr. Anderson, Lieut. Henry C. Biggs, James Dunn, L. T. Davis, George Meade, Louis Veatura, Thomas Ibbitson, John T. Soar, Anders Eliason, Francis Dupin, David McNie, John D. Collins, Martin Lyden.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Lafayette, from Havre.—Mr. Paul Laurent, Miss Charbonnier and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Pertuiset, Mr. and Mrs. Blacque Bey and infant, Miss Privilegio, Mr. and Mrs. Aret, Mr. and Mrs. Baty, Mrs. and Miss O'Meara, J. B. Camors, Mr. and Mrs. Dupont, Miss Piquet, Mr. and Mrs. Du Flon, Mrs. Doison, Mr. Delisle, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Sephens, Mr. Giraud, Eugene Bertin, Mr. and Miss Arel, Mr. Dutcher, Miss de Mareil, Miss Albine Dupont, Mr. Pertuiset, V. Miras and infant, Jules Carrier, Mr. Saim, Mr. and Mrs. Arnault, Mr. Viremont, Mrs. Lefranc, 2 Messrs. Cowell, Eug. Paulet, Mr. Verriede, Mr. Custung, Mr. and Mrs. Fortin, Mr. Bonnewald, Mr. Errico, Miss Jane Blach, Mr. Macheco and son, Mr. Maurice, Mr. and Mrs. Fichet, Mr. and Mrs. Michel, Mr. and Mrs. Roussel and 2 nurses, Mrs. Blacque Bey's servants, Mrs. Julie Besson, Mr. Halevy, Mr. and Mrs. Granet, Mr. Cucker, Mr. Cordier, Mr. Brett, Mr. Salemon, Mr. Salemon, Jr., Mr. Leonce Goyetche, A. Rubens, Mr. Diegglemann, Mr. Himeley, Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Buhlmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Watton, Mr. Sub, Mr. Carille, Mr. Loubal, Jules Lerour, Mr. Leneuf, Mrs. de Chier, John MacCallon, John Schrautz, Mrs. Marmu, Mr. Peyret, Mr. and Mrs. Dupuy, Mr. Jonas, Mr. Ignatius Lutz, Mr. and Miss Junker, Mr. and Miss de Beibe, Mr. Mormot, Miss Mathilde Raymond, Miss Rosalie Mendy, Miss Pauline Blum, Mrs. Bory, Miss Loquet, Mr. and Mrs. Lavigne and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Berry, George Martini, Mr. and Mrs. Prevost and Miss Prevost, Mrs. Lantelme and 3 children, Mr. Pedarre, Mr. Camors, Mr. Castellan and 2 daughters, Mr. Louaye, Mr. Paillour, Mr. and Mrs. Renard, Mr. Bolleau, Francois Mollard, Mr. Durussel, Mr. and Mrs. Componder, Mr. Vuillemot, Mrs. Lebelle, Miss Kopper and 1 infant, Bernhard Durler, Miss Charprot, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Paolloggio, Mr. Baily, Jostuene Froude, Miss Adele Breton, Mrs. and Miss Ciery, Mr. Cranchier, Mr. Bessan and 2 infants, Mrs. Luthringer, Mrs. Schweitzer Catherine and 3 infants, Miss Clemence Amelie, Miss Marie Grupp, Miss Philippine Schutz, Miss Cehne Krevier, Wessot Brandohn, Onarantor Guiseppe, Emile Bresezenski, Georges Mertz, Bernard Schweitzer, Louis Schweitzer, Andre Ackermann, Pierre Jacobi, Pierre Baer, Roussille Francois, Mr. Fischer, Armand Schemell, Joseph Jartour, Mene Dominique, Barries Ignace, Mr. and Mrs. Seeger and 2 children, Mrs. Magny and 2 children, Jean Lalanne, Mrs. Charlotte Lefebre, Mrs. Barnes, Mr. Hanet, Antoine Sere, Mr. Planet and seven children, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Lerour, Mr. Morris' children, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Reichhauser, Mr. Ruiz, Mrs. Deignat, Mrs. Suzanna Dallos, Ed. Hess, Joseph A. Cache, M. le Count de Guyonnet, Mr. and Mrs. Meunier, Mr. Walsch, Mr. Bourdin, M. le Vincent, Mr. Sequela, Miss Jeanne Vives, Miss Bertrande Vives, Mr. Dupur, Mr. Roques, Mrs. Adele Hevat, Mrs. and Miss Flugers and 1 child, Mrs. Marie Bernardae, Lorenzo Melille, Jean Schweitzer.

In steam-ship Rising Star, from Aspinwall.—D. Condit and wife, J. C. Wagner and wife, Miss Bridget Lane, Dr. W. W. Lake, Mrs. Leudero and 3 children, Mrs. M. Starbuck, son and daughter, Jessie Lines, Abraham Kibble, Jno. Vandersilce, M. French, E. Peterson, Jenny L. Bigelow, Charles Schuman, Mrs. Monke, W. Herr, wife and 3 children, T. Barnes, wife and 3 daughters, L. Vasiglench, J. R. Wittaker, J. W. Paxyton and son, S. S. Medberry, C. M. Debrell, Mrs. Pyatt, son and 4 children, Miss Mary A. Grant, Mrs. Stern and servant, Mrs. Anna Hornsby, R. Fairclough, Rev. Thos. T. Williams, S. A. Dunn and wife, E. J. McCarthy, H. Vandlor, J. W. Platt, H. Sampson, Dr. E. Malcolm, U. S. A., Mme. Perie, John Lyon, Dr. Stephens, W. Teller and son, M. Chamorra, S. Selva, J. Malestin, B. Guerrero, Capt. Hyland and wife, O. Velasco, George Manders, Mrs. E. Berry, D. W. Magruder, W. Ellington and sister, W. Briggs, M. Garcia, E. S. Cleveland, L. Powers, wife and child, A. Nifford Plume, W. H. Howard, A. R. Blum, Mons. Ramsau, French Consul, J. Roemer and son, E. Claude, F. Terejos, J. F. Vogel, W. Campbell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5:26 | Sun sets.... 6:33 | Moon sets.. 8:12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9:01 | Gov. Island.. 9:50 | Hell Gate.. 11:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 31.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Iowa, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; New-York, (N. G.,) Von Ernster, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Charles, Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Thomas Dunham, McLean, Liverpool, Thomas Dunham's Nephew; Betty, (Ger.,) Nutzhorn, Bremen, H. Koop.

Barks Harbour, (Ger.,) Kuhlken, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Lizzie Gillespie, (Br.,) Wilson, Bordeaux, Winchester & Towne; Citadel, (Br.,) Stewart, Bilboa, J. E. Ward & Co.; Samuel D. Carlton, Freeman, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Sabine, Breaker, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Brigs Isabella, (Br.,) Morgan, Carthagena, Ribon & Munos; Camilla, (Br.,) Reed, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Almon Rowell, Atherton, Portland, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Crown Point, Taylor, St. Pierre, Martinique, B. J. Wenberg; Rescue, (Br.,) Hatfield, Sidney, C. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Rangatira, (Br.,) Rourke, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; B. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Mills, Moncton, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Paragon, Washington, D. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Mary E. Mangam, Beveridge, Baltimore, Wm. Chalmers; Pavibon, Parker, Bangor, R. P. Buck; W. H. Mailler, Crowley, Calais, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; H. Le Marior, Wines, Richmond City, Van Brunt & Bro.; Saarbruck, Clark, Boston; Hero, Kelly, Salem.

Sloop Oregon, Williston, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall Aug. 22, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to F. R. Baby, agent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Nereus, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Wheeler, Liverpool 43 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage, and been 16 ds. W. of the Banks with much fog.

Ship Haze, (of Mystic,) Evans, Boston 7 ds., in ballast to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Comen, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia, in tow of steam-tug Wm. A. Hennessey.

Bark Ukraine, Melcher, Liverpool 41 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and been 14 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Bark Lord Clarendon, (of Cape Town,) Lavender, Buenos Ayres July 11, with hides, &c., to Joseph Morrill. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Cornelia, (of New-London,) Dennison, St. Mary's River, S. C., 8 ds., with yellow-pine lumber to Wm. Russell—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Co. Aug. 26, off Charleston, passed large quantities of pine planks.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Wm. K. Hinman & Son. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Howell, Demerara 13 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Thomas, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Burdett, Hart, Pearce, Alexandria, for New-Haven.
Schr. General Torbett, Sheppard, Bantigo, N. C., with shingles to Demill & Co.
Schr. Julia & Martha, Snow, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. A. H. Brown, Pierce, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Young, Branford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Chas. Hawley, Bennett, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. James English, Baker, New-Bedford, for Rondout.
Schr. Geo. B. Conover, Perry, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. N. Seymour, Horton, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. New Globe, Murray, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Alice, Reynolds, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. Tempest, James, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.
Schr. Agenora, Harper, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Annie Sheppard, Newton, Alexandria.
Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore.
Schr. Palestine, Pharo, Virginia.
Schr. J. R. Atwood, Taylor, Plymouth.
Schr. George W. Purnell, Post, Stamford.
Schr. M. H. Miffin, Briggs, Providence.
Schr. Z. Kenyon, Harris, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.
Schr. C. St. John, Parson, New-Haven.
Schr. Garland, Lindaley, New-Haven.
Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. Joseph Skidmore, New-Haven.
Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Woodville.
Schr. Niger, Fletcher, Bridgeport.
Schr. Clara, Brown, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Henry, Warren, New-Haven.
Schr. J. D. Buckalew, Shropshire, New-Haven.
Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.
Schr. Liberty, Larder, Norwalk.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W., clear.

Below.

Bark W. L. J., (of Swansea,) Vaughan, Port Talbot July 20, with railroad iron to order—vessel to George F. Bulley.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; barks Mary, from Newcastle; Fanny Lewis, from St. Marc; schr. Chimo, from Demerara.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 31.—The schr. Marion, previously reported ashore on Body Island, has arrived here, in charge of Capt. McCarty, wreck-master. The schr. is leaking 2 feet of water per hour. She has part of her cargo aboard.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31.—Off Jamestown, with anchors foul, bark Wentworth, from Newcastle, for Providence; brig H. Means, from Port Johnson, for Bucksport, Me., with loss of fore-top-sail gallant-mast, main boom broken, and sails split in squall of 30th.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 30.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York, for Boston; schrs. James H. Moore, T. Sinnickson and R. K. Vaughan, Philadelphia, for Boston; Eliza Williams, Rondout, for do.; Union, from South Amboy, for do.; Lizzie Carr, from Alexandria, for do.; Bangor, from Hoboken, for do.; Mary J. Adams and J. J. Spencer, from Georgetown, for do.; Ruth S. Hodgdon, from New-York, for Portsmouth; Caspian, Port Johnson, for do.; Vesta, do., for Bangor; Clara Morton, Elizabethport, for Salem; Warrenton, do., for Chelsea; Elizabeth, Ellsworth, for Providence; Harriet Fuller and Chilion, Portland, for New-York; H. P. Simmons, Wellfleet, for Philadelphia.

Returned schrs. Abbie Bursley and Canary.

31st—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Samuel McManemy, Beta, E. B. Wheaton, S. A. Hoffman, Taylor & Mathis, Joseph Baymore, Philadelphia, for Boston; William Penn, Hoboken, for do.; Laura S. Watson, do., for Portland; Oregon, Boothbay, for New-Haven; R. H. Colson, Edgartown, for Hoboken; John B. Norris, Chilmark, for Boston.

The schr. Montezuma, at this port, reports having seen a whaling bark on the 21st inst., in lat. 31 30, lon. 77, showing a white signal, with red letter C in centre, steering south, with topgallant-mast and mizzentop-mast gone.

Sld. school-ship George M. Barnard, for Boston, and all before reported excepting schrs. Chilion, Harriet Fuller, R. H. Colson, Elizabeth, H. P. Simmons, Carrie Heyer, Cerro Gordo, H. G. Fay, Sophie Wilson and Oregon.

Spoken.

Aug. 4, lat. 8 26 S., lon. 33 40, bark Adelaide, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro.

Aug. 7, lat. 34 36, lon. 71, bark Emma Ives, (Br.,) from Pensacola for Buenos Ayres.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Aug. 31—2 P. M.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, from New-York for Vera Cruz.

ASPINWALL, Aug. 22.—Arr. Aug. 8, steam-ship Rising Star, from New-York; 9th, bark Waldo, from New-York; 30th, brig Suwanee, from Baltimore.

Sld. Aug. 2, steam-ship Ocean Queen, for New-York; 10th, schr. Limcona, for New-York; 16th, brig Suwanee, for Pensacola; 21st, bark Waldo, for Pensacola.

ASPINWALL, Aug. 14.—The bark Maria, which sailed hence for Mexico Aug. 4, returned to this port on Saturday evening, 12th inst., with the Captain and four seamen, who were immediately conveyed to the Panama Railroad Company's hospital, prostrated by fever. The first mate and steward died while on the voyage outward and were buried at sea. The vessel was navigated for three days and nights by two young boys who brought her safely into port.

PANAMA, Aug. 22.—Arr. Aug. 22, steam-ship Constitution from San Francisco.

Sld. Aug. 10, steam-ship Colorado, for San Francisco.

The three whaling ships which have been fishing for the last fortnight in sight of Panama, are the bark Conception, Capt Akin, with 280 bbls. of oil; bark Valparaiso, Capt. Baker, with 400 bbls.; bark Pescador, Capt. Chase, with 325 bbls. As will be seen they have been very successful, and that in a short time each ship at least has averaged $10,000.

CALLAO, Aug. 31.—Arr. July 21, ship Andrew Johnson; 24th, bark N. S. Perkins; 25th, ship Alaska, in distress.

Sld. July 14, ship Jane Fish, for Germany; 15th, brig Franklin; 17th, ship Andrew Johnson; 22d, bark Oneco.

Arr. July 28, ship Nereus, put back leaky; 30th, ship Pacific, from Rio; Aug. 2, J. B. Lincoln, from Mollendo; 5th, ship Moses Day, from Macabi; 7th, ship H. S. Sanford, from Ballestas.

Sld. July 27, brig Brewster, for Ancon; 29th, ship Andrew Jackson, for Ballestas; Aug. 6, ships Pacific, Old Colony, and brig Madawaska, for San Francisco; 8th, Isaac Rich, ship Ellwood Cooper.

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